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DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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S. SANDS MILLS.

E. WHITMAN.

Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

PACIFIC GUANO vs. PERUVIAN GUANO.

Those who have given attention to the composition of Peruvian guano, will notice, upon an examination of the *Inspection Reports of Pacific Guano*, that the character and composition of the two guanos are almost identical.

The difference exists simply in the *relative proportions of precisely the same elements of fertility*. Now the practical point of inquiry is, whether the proportions of the elements as found in *Pacific Guano*, constitute it a fertilizer of equal or greater value than Peruvian Guano; and this is a question of the *very highest importance* to the agricultural interests of the *entire South*.

It is important, *first*, because the price of *Pacific Guano* is \$30 to 35 per ton less than the price of *Peruvian*, hence there would be a saving in money of \$1,750,000 in the purchase and use of 50,000 tons. It is important, *secondly*, because it would break up the monopoly of the *Peruvian government*, which has been most odious from the beginning. It is important, *thirdly*, because its use would give to the soil of the country nearly 100 per cent. more earthy phosphates than would a like quantity of Peruvian Guano, the benefits of which would endure to the next as well as the present generation.

In 200 lbs. *Peruvian Guano* there are 100 to 110 lbs. animal matter, 25 lbs. ammonia, and 50 to 55 lbs. phosphate of lime.

In 200 lbs. *Pacific Guano* there are 75 to 80 lbs. animal matter, 7 to 8 lbs. ammonia, and 80 to 90 lbs. Phosphate of Lime, 28 to 30 lbs. of which is in an immediately soluble form. Now how is the truth to be arrived at, as to whether the *latter proportions* of the elements will produce as good or better results than the former?

We say, in reply, that the truth of questions of this kind is arrived at in two ways:

First, Theoretically, by rational deduction from known and observed facts.

Secondly, By the *disinterested testimony* of competent persons, giving the results of practical experience. This sort of testimony must be accepted, for without it no truth could be established. In regard to the first method, we assert that *certain facts*, upon which nearly if not all consumers of *Peruvian Guano* agree, give rise to a rational inference that the *proportions* of its elements are defective. Among these facts are, that it produces an *excessive vegetable growth*, the product of grain rarely, if ever, being in proportion to straw; again, that cotton and tobacco grown from it suffer materially from drought or excessive rains; again, that its continued use tends to exhaustion of the soil.—These facts we say, with others, give rise, upon reflection, to a rational inference that ammonia and Phosphate of Lime in *Peruvian Guano*, exist in defective proportions, and we are sure no intelligent man can fail to become satisfied upon full investigation, that the truth is that *Peruvian Guano* contains a large excess of animal matter and ammonia, and is largely deficient in Phosphate of Lime; and further, that this *misproportion* constitutes its *material defect*.

In regard to the second method of ascertaining the truth, we say that if a theoretical truth suggested by rational inference, is confirmed by the uniform concurrent testimony, of disinterested witnesses, as the result of *practical experience*, then no

rational mind can resist the conclusion. It must be accepted as truth. *Prejudices* must give way. Now we assert that it is true, that *Pacific Guano* is a better fertilizer than *Peruvian*, that an equal application of lbs. per acre, produces in many instances better results at one-third less cost, and has never failed to produce equal results, and that the cause is found in the fact that its elements exist in better proportion.

In evidence of these assertions, we refer, first, to the reason of the matter as indicated above; secondly, to the correspondence from the following named gentlemen, farmers in Virginia and Maryland, whose testimony is direct. These gentlemen are well known in their respective regions, and some of them widely known. Their letters may be seen at our office:

B. W. Leigh Blanton, Cumberland Co., Va.; T. A. Ball, Prince William Co., Va.; Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.; Jos. S. Lewis, Pyttsylvania, Va.; Wm. B. Morton, Esq., Botetourt, Va.; Grasty & Rison, Danville, Va.; Thos. R. Joyner, Accomac, Va.; Wm. D. Reynolds & Bro., Norfolk, Va.; Harris & Spooner, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. J. L. Adkins, Talbot Co., Md.; S. Ogle Tighman, Queen Ann's Co., Md.; Edw. A. Richardson, Worcester Co., Md.; Isaac Connor, Worcester Co., Md. John. B. Timmons, Worcester Co., Md.; E. C. Wade & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. R. & P. A. Dunn, Forrestville, N. C.

In view of the above it must be manifest to all, that whatever preconceived opinions may be, that it is the material interest of the farmers of Virginia and the South to at least satisfy themselves of the value and economy of this Guano by its use to greater or less extent. JOHN S. REESE & Co.

CONTRAST.

The vast importance of Pacific Guano to the agriculture of the country, compared with Peruvian Guano, will be clearly seen by the following contrast, and it is worthy of the careful attention of all consumers of Guano.

Assuming 50,000 tons of Peruvian Guano are used in the United States per annum, the cost to the farmers of the country, at the present price, would be \$6,000,000, (six millions of dollars,) and would restore to the soil of the country 12,000 tons of earthy phosphate of lime. The same capital invested, in Pacific Guano would purchase at present prices, 92,307 tons, which would restore to the cultivated soil of the country 39,692 tons of precisely the same phosphate of Lime, which is 27,690 tons more than would be received from the Peruvian Guano; in fact there would be more soluble phosphate alone received from Pacific Guano, by 1,009 tons, than would be received altogether from the Peruvian. Are not these important facts for farmers to consider? The truth is, the farmers and planters of the South have been, and are wasting money for ammonia in Peruvian Guano, depreciating their soils by restoring less phosphoric acid than is removed by their crops, which system must terminate in exhaustion. The phosphate of lime contained in an ordinary application of Peruvian Guano, is totally inadequate, while the ammonia contained in the same application is far more than is either desirable or necessary. JOHN S. REESE & Co.

THE MARYLAND FARMER:

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Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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THE VALUE OF BONES---THEIR APPLICATION TO WHEAT, &c.

A correspondent near Fredericksburg, Virginia, writes:

"I wish to make the enquiry of you or some of your subscribers, what effect ground bones—the bone dust of commerce—has when applied at seeding time to wheat? Also, its effects on Timothy seeded with wheat for permanent meadows; when it should be applied, and in what quantities to the acre, &c."

ANSWER:

That bones constitute one of the most valuable of all fertilizers in the production of a crop of wheat, the following analysis of the ashes of the grain and straw of that important cereal will show:

| Ash. | Grain. | Straw. |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Potash,..... | 23.72 | 12.44 |
| Soda,..... | 9.05 | 0.16 |
| Lime,..... | 2.81 | 6.70 |
| Magnesia,..... | 12.03 | 3.82 |
| Oxide of Iron..... | 0.67 | 1.30 |
| Phosphoric Acid,..... | 49.31 | 3.07 |
| Sulphuric Acid..... | 0.24 | 5.82 |
| Chlorine,..... | | 1.09 |
| Silica,..... | 1.27 | 65.38 |
| | 99.50 | 99.78 |

The above table is by Professor Norton. He adds:

"On all worn out or failing wheat lands, the experiment of adding phosphates may be tried with great probability of success,—that is, in combination with a small quantity of the common manures. The cheapest and most available source of phosphoric acid for farm purposes, is found in bones, which consists in great part of phosphate of lime. Two or three bushels of these dissolved in sulphuric acid, or in place of this, seven or eight bushels of bone dust or ground bones, will be an ample application for an acre. It is a cheap remedy, and one that, as all can now see for themselves, can be tried with all probability of success."

The effect of applying bones to a wheat crop put into the ground this fall, will of course depend upon the extent to which the bones have previously been made soluble. The most complete method of reducing bones, so as to render them immediately available, is by putting them into a wooden vessel and pouring upon them a solution of sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of one part sulphuric acid

to six parts water. Another, and quite effectual, though slower method, is to break up the bones as finely as possible, and compost them, layer by layer, with good, strong, unfermented stable manure. In this case, fermentation will soon set in, and the bones will be so softened as to afford abundant nutrition to the growing plants. If neither of these modes are adopted, recourse must be had simply to crushing or grinding the bones, and the finer they are crushed or ground, the more readily will they become soluble in the soil. Crude bones decay slowly, and whenever complaints of failure arise, those complaints have their origin in the fact that the bones were coarse when applied, and that it required a considerable period of time to elapse before they were rendered soluble by the chemical action of the soil.

Sir Robert Kane, a distinguished agricultural chemist, states that one pound of bones contains the phosphoric acid of twenty-eight pounds of wheat.—A crop of wheat of forty bushels per acre will weigh, at sixty pounds per bushel, twenty-four hundred pounds, and will therefore require about eighty-six pounds of bones, or about two bushels, to supply it with that essential material. This, however, is on the supposition that all the bones are in that soluble condition that will enable them to give up the whole of the phosphoric acid they contain to supply the wants of the growing plants. In view of the improbability that the rootlets of the plant could find and make available, every grain of this fertilizer, it is, of course, necessary that the supply should be largely in excess of the quantity actually required by the crop in the ground. Now no one, of course, would desire to add only just so much as would carry the crop to maturity, for a good farmer will usually grass down after wheat, and the phosphates are as necessary to the production of a good crop of clover, or the finer grasses, as they are to the production of wheat itself. We should therefore recommend, that not less than ten bushels of finely comminuted bones be applied to each acre.

There is, however, another and a very simple process of reducing bones to a soluble condition, which originated with Professor Stewart, of St. John's

College, Annapolis, and which we can highly recommend. It is as follows:

"Having smoothed over the surface of the ground, (under a shed, if convenient,) place thereon evenly, a layer of three inches of ground bones, and then an even layer of good, fine soil or earth, free from stones or sticks. Give a good sprinkling of gypsum over each layer of earth. Another layer of bones is applied upon the layer of earth, and the same alternations are to be repeated with gypsum until we have four of each, bones and earth, and the height of the pile will be twenty-four inches. As the bones are usually dry, each layer should be well moistened with water or better with urine, in order to hasten the process. It is proper to put two or more sticks in the pile reaching to its base, which should be frequently examined by feeling them, in order to judge of the degree of heat produced. If the weather be warm they will begin to heat in a few days, and in a week or two will become hot. When upon taking out the sticks they feel unpleasantly hot, the process should be checked by chopping or spading down the mass from top to bottom, which if carefully done, mixes the materials well together, and they are ready for spreading. If the process be commenced during cold weather, it may be hastened by placing at the bottom a layer of fresh horse-dung about six inches thick, and covering the pile with straw or fodder to retain the heat."

We think we have thus explained to our correspondent, the great value of bones in the production of a crop of wheat, and as he says they are to be had in his neighborhood "reasonably cheap," he cannot do better than to apply them freely to his land.—Every hundred pounds of bones in their natural state, uncalcined or unboiled, contain 51 pounds of phosphate of lime, yielding from 25 to 28 pounds of phosphoric acid, and in addition to this valuable ingredient, furnish 33.30 pounds of animal matter, rich in nitrogen, 1.20 lbs of soda, 11.30 of carbonate of lime, 2 per cent. of fluoride of calcium and 1.16 of phosphate of magnesia. If we add to these 10 bushels of unleached wood ashes, and 5 two-horse loads of rich and well rotted manure, we have all or nearly all the constituents that the soil requires.

DISCOVERY OF GYPSUM IN BOTETOURT COUNTY.—In June last, says the *Staunton Spectator*, an extensive mine of anhydrous gypsum was discovered on Catawba Creek, about four miles from Fincastle in Botetourt county. There is a company now working this mine successfully, and they expect to furnish all the farmers of the Valley with this valuable fertilizer, which is said to be much better than that brought from the North. The purchase of this gypsum will keep the money in the State instead of sending it off. This county, we are informed, expends about \$15,000 per annum in fertilizers. This is only one of the many minerals which will be developed in this State when the improvements now in contemplation shall be completed. We have seen a specimen of this gypsum.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SANDY SOILS.

A correspondent, writing from Norfolk, Va., puts the following question. He says:

"I am not acquainted with the light, worn, sandy soil, similar to what is known as the 'Eastern Shore.' I wish to learn how such soils may be improved sufficiently for the best trucking purposes, if any improvement is possible. If not, the sooner I know the fact the better."

To this we reply, that sandy soils, however much worn out, may be improved for almost any purpose, provided they have a retentive subsoil. The soil of Norfolk, England, was, at one time, a light sand, producing only the most meagre crops, until Mr. Coke, of Holkham, a wealthy land owner, undertook their improvement. They now produce wheat at the rate of forty bushels to the acre, and are regarded as among the most valuable lands in the kingdom. A part of his system—that of feeding off turnips on the land to sheep—could not, however, be applied here. But liming, ashing and grassing down, deep ploughing so as to mingle the stiffer subsoil with the lighter surface soil, and thus producing a soil of firmer texture and more retentive of moisture, will be found as useful here as they are in the English county of Norfolk.

As to the Eastern Shore lands of Maryland and Virginia their qualities are various, and so much depends upon the nature of these in particular localities, that no specific directions can be made to apply. There are sandy soils on the peninsula referred to, which are strictly of an alluvial origin, and which might readily be renovated by deeper ploughing, and by the use of sea-weed and marl, or shell lime, all of which are available at many points.—There are, again, other sandy soils through which everything filters, and which to keep even in a moderate state of fertility would require the annual application of fertilizers. We do not, of course, know to what particular kind of sandy soil our correspondent refers, and it is this vagueness of description on his part, which leaves us at a loss to answer his questions, except with a certain degree of vagueness in return. We may state, nevertheless, that if it is worn out alluvial it may be renovated to advantage, and if the underlying soil is of a firm compact texture, the improvement can be made permanent. If, on the other hand, it is neither of these, the case is almost a hopeless one; for the cost of keeping such a soil in fair condition would amount to a perpetual tax. Still something may be done—for there is no soil except it be a pure gravel or contain ingredients deleterious to vegetation, which cannot be renovated to some extent. The worn out alluvial soils of the Eastern Shore, although naturally of a light sandy texture, might, by a judicious course of improvement, be brought into a condition equal to the very

best land to be found anywhere, and for particular purposes, where ease of working and quickness of growth are concerned—as in trucking, for instance—could be made exceedingly valuable in view of their proximity to the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

If then our correspondent in speaking of “the light, worn, sandy soil” of the Eastern Shore, refers to those which are simply exhausted from over-cropping, but which rest upon a clay subsoil, we should say that to renovate such soils, he has only to plough deeply and to apply marl or lime, and wood ashes, as the foundation of the course of renovation and to follow these up with a moderate supply of barnyard manure, if no more is to be had; but the heavier the dressing the better. The next thing to be done would be to raise green crops and turn them under for the purpose of giving to the soil the supply of vegetable matter, or *humus*, in which it would naturally be most deficient. After this our correspondent would find his land in good condition to grow any crops, whether vegetable or cereal, he thought proper. What he has first to do is to give *stamina* to the soil. In the case of light sands with an indifferent or porous subsoil, we should proceed in another manner. We should rely mainly for the renovation of such soils upon composts. Fortunately, too, the materials required are not difficult of attainment in almost any part of the Eastern Shore. Scattered throughout the peninsula there are marshes, fresh and salt. The mud and vegetable matter of the latter are the most valuable. Still, either is good. There is also at some points an abundance of sea ore—the latter is a quick and admirable fertilizer, although when used alone and ploughed in green, its effects are but temporary. Some kinds of sea-weed contain a great deal of nitrogen, and almost all are rich in potash, soda, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid, as the following analysis will show:

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Potash and Soda..... | from 15 to 40 | per cent. |
| Lime..... | 13 “ 21 | “ |
| Magnesia..... | 7 “ 15 | “ |
| Common Salt..... | 3 “ 35 | “ |
| Phosphate of Lime..... | 3 “ 10 | “ |
| Sulphuric Acid..... | 14 “ 30 | “ |
| Silica..... | 1 “ 11 | “ |

Now, with marsh muck drawn in winter from the swamps, suffered to lie in heaps to drain for a short time, and then composted with lime or marl, wood ashes and sea weed, any sandy soil, however light and worn, may be improved. Where the soil has become completely sterile the quantity of this compost applied to the acre must necessarily be large in the first instance, and the expense of drawing the materials from a distance will be correspondingly heavy. Where it is desired to produce immediate effects, not less than one hundred loads to the acre should be applied; but as a starting point in the process of renovation, one-half that quantity will suffice. In

the case of our correspondent, we assume that on a farm intended to be devoted to the best trucking purposes, he proposes to use a large quantity of barnyard manure, for without it no truck farm can be carried on to advantage. If such should be the fact the application of the compost just described will be the best of all bases upon which to commence his operations. We have thus far answered our correspondent to the best of our ability; it is for him to judge whether the particular sandy soil to which he refers will justify the expense of renovating it.

Shelter for Stock.

This is the next important question. On clay farms your animals seldom do well on the land after October, and even if the weather is sufficiently favourable to permit their grazing, they should, during the long nights, be comfortably housed, and *lie dry*. To do this in a permanent manner would cost, at 5 per cent., an annual charge of 1s. 6d. per annum per sheep, or 12s. per annum for a bullock. Now, I have no hesitation in saying that it makes more than 1d. per sheep per week difference during the eighteen winter weeks, or, in other words, 3lbs of mutton at 6d. per lb.

It is notorious that during wet and frosty weather whole fields of turnips have been consumed without making 1lb. of mutton; but it is easy to understand this by looking at the poor sheep at break of day, after lying for fourteen dark hours on a wet, cold soil, which absorbs the heat of their bodies, whilst their soaked and frosted fleeces complete their misery. The loss of sheep, by death, would pay for the shed-room. The value of a single sheep at 40s. would pay for the shelter of 480 sheep for one week. Practically, I have not lost one sheep per year on the average of the last fifteen years, although I fatten 300 to 400 annually.—*Mechi*.

EQUABLE TEMPERATURE FOR STOCK.—I am convinced by observation that one cause of lung complaint in bullocks or heaves in pigs is a sudden change of temperature. I occasionally kept some spare bullocks in a barn; once a month, when we threshed, the wind blew through it, and in consequence my bullocks never prospered. Pigs that lie on horse-dung or heated manure, and then walk in the ordinary air, will almost certainly get heaves or lung disease. Non-ventilation and a putrescent atmosphere will produce many disease amongst live stock, and amongst human beings too.—*Mechi*.

The tears of beauty are like light clouds floating over a heaven of stars, bedimmed them for a moment, that they may shine with greater lustre than before.

The Five Field System of Rotation---Wheat on Oat Stubble Fallow.

A correspondent writing from Milton, Caswell county, North Carolina, desires to know our opinion of "the five field system of rotation," and also "whether oat stubble fallow for wheat is practiced in this State?"

We reply—That no system of rotation in which cereal crops follow each other in quick succession, can be regarded with entire favor, although there are circumstances which may lead to its adoption in preference to any other. We are perfectly well aware that the "five field system" was strongly advocated by Mr. Venables, of North Carolina, as far back as eleven years ago, and so far as that State and some portions of Virginia are concerned, it may be very well adapted to the general system of cropping practiced there. It is, nevertheless, a very exhaustive system, for it called for three shifts in cultivation—that is to say in cereals and tobacco, and two in grass. We are aware that Mr. Venables sought to compensate for cereals succeeding each other by suggesting that peas should be sown on the corn and grass or wheat, but the defect in his system seems to us—with all deference to so experienced a planter—that it crowds the crops most exhaustive of potash and the phosphates in the soil too closely together. Where tobacco follows wheat and wheat succeeds corn the strain on the land is too great, unless the exhaustion of the soil is repaired by an adequate supply of manure. If the field pea were grown after corn and the haulm were ploughed under the succeeding fall, and if it were the invariable practice to follow wheat with clover—the latter to be turned under the second year—the rotation would be improved greatly, and perhaps this was what Mr. Venables intended although his language is so vague as to lead to the contrary impression.—In brief, that rotation will be found the best in which green crops are made to alternate regularly with the cereal and hoed crops—and if the five field shift system is adopted the want of an additional green crop should be compensated for by careful manuring.

In regard to the question whether it is a practice with us for wheat to follow oat stubble fallow, we can only say that such is the practice in many instances, but that it is still more prevalent in Pennsylvania. There the rotation is corn limed, oats. Well rotted manure of the preceding year is carted out on the oat stubble and ploughed under in the latter part of July or early in August—a second ploughing is given crosswise of the land and then wheat is seeded followed by clover—at the end of two years the clover is turned under and the rotation recommences. We cannot say that we entirely approve of it.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for November.

We have but few remarks to make in regard to the operations of the Farm during this month.—The general duties are essentially of a conservative character, appertaining to the care and preservation of the fall crops and the necessary provision for the comfort of the stock. There are also household matters that require thoughtful consideration.—Where coal is not used for fuel, an abundant supply of the best seasoned wood should be provided, and in every respect the arrangements to meet the inclemencies of the winter should be of the most thorough kind that is compatible with the circumstances of the farmer and planter. The love of a country life is greatly dependent, at all times, upon the degree of comfort, which is thrown around the members of the family, and the provision that has been made in-doors for passing the long evenings pleasantly. Out of doors there is, of course, the usual routine of work to be done in the daily care of stock, the examination and repair of fences and out-buildings, the cutting of timber for posts and rails and for the other uses of the farm. There should also be a fresh supply of wood obtained and stored away to season, and indeed everything done that forethought may suggest as advantageously lightening the pressure of farm operations in the spring. The work proper for the month, is as follows:

FALL PLOUGHING.

We have repeatedly recommended the breaking up of stiff clays in the fall of the year, and leaving the rough furrows exposed to the ameliorating influences of the frost and sun. The larger amount of surface that can be exposed to the action of the weather, the more thoroughly will the process of disintegration be performed. There is a vast amount of inert plant food locked up in stiff clays, and it is necessary to take extra pains to render it soluble by complete pulverization of the soil. The great success that attended the spade husbandry of Mr. Smith, of Lois Weedon, arose from the fact that the soil on which he operated was a clay, and that by the most thorough mode of tillage yet known to us, he reduced the soil to that condition which rendered its chemical action upon the inorganic substances contained in it as perfect as it could possibly be; whilst by deep spading and loosening the soil completely, its absorbent powers were greatly increased and stimulated. The same operations undertaken on a sandy soil, or even in sandy loams, would have produced no specially beneficial effect, and indeed in the latter classes of soils winter ploughing would be rather an injury than an advantage. Of course, it

is well understood that no stiff clays should be ploughed when they are in a wet state, for the effect would then be in the process of drying to create heavy compact clods, which could only be reduced by the roller and the maul and by repeated harrowing. The true test of the proper condition of clays for breaking up is when they crumble easily before the plough.

MATERIALS FOR COMPOSTS.

Those who have read Dana's Muck Manual must have learned from that excellent little treatise the great value of composts when properly made and fermented. A good compost is really equal, load for load, to the best barnyard manure; and as the management of a compost heap is very simple, it is to the interest of every farmer, where a deficiency of fertilizing agents renders it necessary to increase the supply, to use every available means to obtain it. Whether the proportion of barnyard manure to the ordinary materials for composts be one-third or one-sixth, does not so much matter as that composts should be made. The best basis is, of course, barnyard manure, the heaviest layer of the latter being at the bottom of the pile, the alternate layers of manure being less in thickness as the work progresses. As to the materials they consist of all sorts of substances, whether vegetable or animal, that are capable of conversion—rough litter of all kinds, wood mould, the scraping of ditches, marsh muck, the turf of headlands, &c., &c. It is generally more convenient to make the compost heaps in or near to the barnyard; but that is not a matter of much moment, and where it is possible to construct them on the field or fields to which they are to be applied, much labor is saved in the spring. The first and most important thing is to go to work and collect the materials for compost—the next is proceed with its manufacture.

Stables and Cow Houses.

There should always be adequate provision made for the comfort of the stock throughout the winter. Good warm stable and cow sheds not only preserve the health of the animals, but they also economize the amount of food required to keep them in condition. Cattle ill-housed or left to rough it through the winter, turn out badly in the spring, even though they have been well supplied with food—with comfortable sheds and a lesser amount of food, they will invariably do infinitely better.

SHEEP.

In the covered sheds designed for the winter quarters of sheep, the floor, whether of earth or wood, should be well supplied with leaves or wood's mould, over which plaster should be occasionally sprinkled. Spread now and then over the mass a layer of clean straw.

FATTENING HOGS.

As soon as the mast has disappeared from the woods, hogs should be called up and fed regularly. Where but a few are kept, they should be confined in styes, and their sleeping apartments so constructed as to be dry and warm and comfortable at all times. Within the enclosure they should have an ample supply of rough material to root over and enrich. During the process of fattening, cooked roots, apples, pumpkins and vegetables of various kinds, mixed with a small quantity of corn meal, should be given them. At a later period increase the amount of corn meal—and during the last three weeks of the fattening, they should be fed exclusively on cooked corn meal. To give them corn in the ear is wasteful in the extreme, notwithstanding such is the general custom.

Corn Stalks and Corn Cobs.

There is a good deal of nutrition in corn stalks and corn cobs, if it be properly utilized. When corn stalks are chaffed and sprinkled with meal, they make an excellent provender for winter use. Corn ground in the cob is also decidedly economical; whilst the use of both corn stalks and cobs will effect a great saving in the store of hay and will enable the latter to be more available in the spring, when the appetite of the stock becomes more dainty.

Root Crops.

See that the root crops are properly housed and protected against the winter frosts.

Granaries.

These, as we remarked in our last, should be thoroughly cleaned and purified before using. For the best method of doing this we refer to the October No. of the *Farmer*.

Draining Wet Lands.

November is usually an excellent month for cutting drains wherever the lands are wet, or are liable to an excess of moisture. When the work is done, let it be done thoroughly, and if side drains are needed in addition to the main drain, do not leave the work until they also are completed.

Fire Wood.

Haul in and store away an abundant supply of fire wood for winter use. See also that a sufficiency of wood is cut and stored away to season.

Out-houses and Cellars.

Let these be attended to. If the cellars are damp and musty, sprinkle them occasionally with plaster and chloride of lime.

Implements and Tools.

Have these all overhauled and repaired. Such as may not be in use should be painted with a cheap paint, and put away under cover. Thus treated they last much longer—which is desirable during these times of high priced implements.

Garden Work for November.

Winter Spinach.—Keep winter spinach thoroughly free from grass or weeds. Hoe between the rows and stir the soil lightly about the growing plants.

Strawberry Beds.—If the strawberry beds have been neglected, they should now be cleaned out at once. Fork in woods mould and a small supply of well rotted stable manure along the rows, and cover the beds with woods mould and leaves, which is preferable to straw.

Asparagus Beds.—These, too, should have been attended to last month. If they were not, cut down the baulm, clean off the beds; fork the latter well over; taking care not to disturb the roots of the asparagus, and finish off with a light sprinkling of manure, mixed with wood ashes and salt.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.—The seed of this desirable plant may be sown on a warm border this month in preference to seeding in the spring.

Celery.—Earth up celery.

Endive.—Earth up endive for blanching.

Winter Cabbage.—Take up winter cabbage and store it away for use. Place over the bed a good thick shelter of corn stalks, like a low roof, and also protect the sides in the same manner, so as to preserve the cabbage throughout the winter.

Small Salading.—Sow small salading in frames for winter use.

Cuttings of Gooseberries and Currants.—Cuttings of these fruits will strike well at this season, if planted in a warm border and kept slightly shaded and well watered for a few days. Plant the cuttings in rows 18 inches apart and 6 inches asunder in the rows. All that take roots should be suffered to remain in the bed until the following autumn, when they should be planted out wherever they are to stand permanently.

Raspberries.—The roots of raspberries may still be planted with success during open weather.

Tomatoes.—If the late tomatoes have not been touched by the frost, the vines may be taken up with the green fruit hanging to them, and may be hung under cover in a dry and moderately warm place. When it is desirable to use the tomatoes, pluck them from the vines, although still green, and place them on a shelf or window sill inside the house where the sun may act upon them. They will soon ripen and the season for fresh tomatoes may thus be extended more than a month.

Preserving Fruit Trees.—Fruit trees may be pruned during this month or early in February. In pruning be careful to cut off the branch close to the limb, and where large wounds are made cover them with a mixture composed of equal parts of beeswax, rosin, and tallow, over which bind some stiff brown paper.

Trenching.—If the soil of the garden is a stiff clay, trench it well and let it lie open and rough to the action of the winter frosts.

Mushroom Culture.

Good mushrooms are among the highest luxuries to be obtained from the garden, and country gentlemen should be able to procure an abundance of them. The luxury is not a very expensive one particularly to those who keep highly fed horses and have a spare nook in a warm out-house. There is hardly a country or a suburban residence about which one could not find a place to make a capital mushroom bed—not merely to afford mushrooms in summer or autumn, when, indeed, they may be grown in the open air or in frames, but in winter and early spring when they are considered a far greater delicacy.

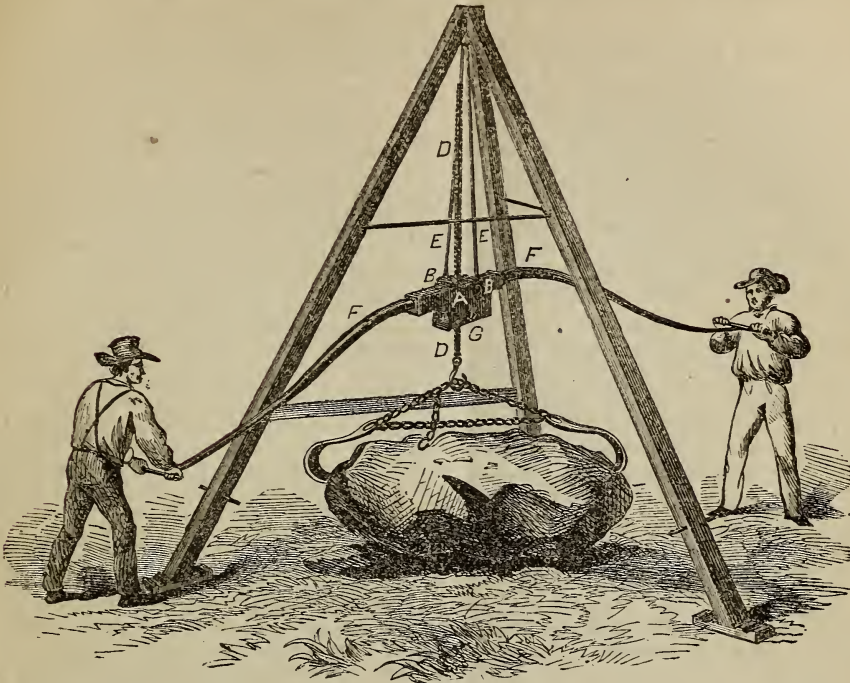
Of course the very large and well furnished kitchen garden will have its regular mushroom house with shelves and a thick roof, and perhaps hot water pipes; but this is an expensive kind of structure, and not within the reach of numbers who can spare an outhouse for their culture. It should always follow good vineries, and these are far from being so prevalent as we desire to see them. But the regular mushroom house is by no means so necessary for the production of fine mushrooms as the vinery for fine grapes. We have seen many mushroom beds and many mushroom houses, but the best bed we ever saw was in a small empty stable with walls and roof and doors, rather close and warm. There are hundreds of similar structures empty or unused for a few months in the year, whereof an equally good use might be made.

Any building impervious to cold and draughts will do. A cellar would do well, but it is not often convenient to place heating material in such a place. A good warm shed would also do, but not so well if the roof is unceiled, as cold cannot be so efficiently excluded. The stable in which we saw mushrooms so well grown was warm, quite free from draughts, entered by one door only; and, by a little management, a sufficiently warm atmosphere was preserved during the winter months.

No light was admitted, except when the door was opened for cutting the produce or attending to the bed. The mushrooms were none the worse for the absence of light. Not only was it excluded, but the bed was covered with hay; yet the mushrooms were as finely flavored as if gathered from pleasant and lonely elevated sheep pastures.—*Field.*

SOIL AS A DEODORIZER.—Dry earth, sprinkled over the contents of a vault, is said to be a good deodorizer. The top soil, exposed to the sun, or dry loam, sprinkled or shoveled on the contents of a privy every day or two, will prevent the exhalation of offensive odors, and vastly increase the value of the contents as a fertilizer.

CRAWFORD'S STUMP AND ROCK EXTRACTOR AND ELEVATOR.



This machine consists of a rocking head A, supported by knife-edge trunions B B (like the bearings of a scale-beam) resting in the eyes of the hangers E E. A double rack-bar D D passes through the centre of a rocking head with a hook at its lower end. The levers F F slip into square sockets in the rocking head, to be thrown down when the machine is not in motion. Within the head is a pair of pawls in the form of square links, crossing each other outside of the rack-bar. All that can be seen in the engraving is the journal of one and the lower end of the other, in part. There are also guides to the rack bar, that cannot be shown without sectional views. The whole is suspended in a tripod of poles or joists 14 feet long. Two pieces of spruce joist four inches square, with a strip of board nailed on them; and one stick four by five inches, having iron braces hooked into it from the others, as shown above the machine. A pin in each leg to carry it by, and strongly cleated pieces of plank to throw under the feet, and it is ready for use.

When the hook is fast to the object to be lifted, the operators work the levers up and down, and the pawls engaging alternately with the racks on opposite sides of the bar, keep it in continuous motion. As the head rocks, the relative position of the working parts change, producing a progressive power. For as the operating pawl approaches its culminating point, its journals approach a plane which intersects the point of contact with the rack and tearing edge of the trunions—the lifting power increasing from the commencement to the termination of each vibration.

To reverse the action of the machine, a tongue of steel G is tipped up. Then with the same vibrations of the levers the weight will descend gently with the same speed that it rises until the hook is loose; then grasping the rack-bar with one hand, with the other spread the pawls, and the bar drops to any point, or entirely out if desired.

A Cheap and Good Smoke-House.

A Western New York farmer, says the *Country Gentleman*, publishes his plan of a small, cheap and good smoke house, which, as it may contain some practical hints for our readers, we append it:

"No farmer should be without a good smoke house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side, two feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and half inches from centre to centre, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the centre, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. This arch is much more convenient, and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house. Good corn cobs or hickory wood are the best materials to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smoke-house as I have described is about \$20.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

NITROGENOUS MANURES.

Boussingault tells us in his "Rural Economy," that *manure* is valuable just according to the amount of *nitrogen* or *ammonia* which it contains. And as Boussingault is a distinguished French chemist and agriculturist, his opinions concerning nitrogenous manures was adopted without examination, by the learned, and soon became popular among the editors of our agricultural journals and newspapers, who were continually reminding the farmer that he must procure and apply *nitrogenous* manures to his soils if he desired to make and keep them fertile.

But Horsford, a distinguished German chemist, has shown us that our *soils naturally contain* sufficient nitrogen or ammonia to answer all of the ordinary purposes of agriculture. For on analyzing "excavated earth," or subsoil, taken from a depth below all traces of organic matter, he found it to contain something like an average of 8000 pounds avoirdupois weight of nitrogen or ammonia, in a stratum of earth one acre in area and but one foot deep.—And on analyzing some of our American Illinois prairie earth, taken from a field that had been cultivated for ten years without manure, he found its soil to contain over three tons of ammonia and its subsoil two and a half tons of ammonia to the acre. And in commenting on these analyses, Horsford says: "Now what farmer ever carted from his manure-yard 8000 pounds of ammonia to an acre of land? One may almost say, what farmer ever carted one-tenth or one-twentieth part of this amount?" And again he says: "It is obvious that the amount of ammonia spread on fields in the ordinary distribution of barn-yard products, is of *no moment*. The quantity, with usual falls of rain, greatly exceeds in the course of a season any supply by human instrumentality. These results put the question of the *sources* of ammonia or nitrogen out of all doubt."

And we thus see that there is no absolute necessity for our applying nitrogen or ammonia to our soils, as they already contain, and very probably always will contain, an abundance of this element. And let me also observe here, that the fertility of our land is by no means dependent upon nitrogen or ammonia *alone* since the presence in it, in certain proportions of some *thirteen or fourteen* other elements is necessary to make and keep our soils fertile, as for example, lime, magnesia, potash, soda or salt, and that I need not describe in this communication. Professor Horsford's letter on this nitrogenous manure question, was published in the July number of the *Albany Cultivator* for 1847. And as his letter contains important agricultural information on this hitherto vexed question of nitrogenous manures, I would be pleased to see it republished in full in your "Maryland Farmer," for the instruction and benefit of our readers.

Nitrogen is one of the constituent elements of our atmosphere or common air, and so is hydrogen.—They are gases or air, and so is pure ammonia, for ammonia is nothing more than a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. The presence of ammonia is easily recognized by its sharp, pungent, hartshorn-like smell, and it is freely produced in and evolved from decomposing or rotting horse-dung, and from

all decaying animal and vegetable matter. For ammonia, as chemists inform us, consists of 14 parts of nitrogen chemically combined with three parts of hydrogen. Much more might be said upon the subject of nitrogen or ammonia as a manure, but I will leave some of your other correspondents do that.

J. F. WOLFINGER.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

FARMER'S GARDENS—No. 7.

CARROTS.—Desirable kinds for the table, Early Horn, Long Orange. For early crop sow first of April, and for late the latter part of July. For main crop and feeding sow in May, either Altringham, Long White or Long Orange, in rows one foot apart. Thin to three or four inches in the row, keep clean of weeds and the ground well stirred. Just before the ground freezes, in Fall, take a sharp hoe and cut off the tops about half an inch above the crowns, and dig with the spading fork. For winter use preserve by packing in barrels or boxes in sand, and the balance may be buried in pits. The carrot is one of—if not the very best root for feeding to milch cows or horses. A half feed of these in connection with grain is thought to be better than full feed of grain for horses. It should be borne in mind that all root crops require a deep worked and rich soil to give best results.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Large Early London for early, and Large Late London for late, are desirable sorts. Culture same as cabbage; the more pains taken in the culture the better will you be repaid in a more delicate luxury. Frequent hoeing will promote heading; they are less certain than cabbage.

CELERY.—Early White, Giant White Solid, and Red Solid, are desirable sorts. Sow as early in Spring as possible, in drills half an inch deep. Water frequently and protect from frosts, thin out the plants to two or three inches; keep well hoed till the middle or latter part of July, when they are transplanted into rows three to four feet apart and six inches in the row. Dig a trench one foot deep and same width put in about three inches well fined cow or hog manure; mix it well with the soil and set your plants, when five or six inches high commence to earth up to blanch them; use care not to get any dirt into the centers or it will spoil them. Continue the earthing up at intervals till the celery has completed its growth then haul up the earth almost to the top. To preserve for winter use it may be placed standing in a box with layers of dry soil between.

CUCUMBERS.—Varieties known to be good are Early Short Green, Early White Spined, Green Cluster, and Long Green. Plant early in May in hills four feet each way; make a large hole and put in two shovel fulls of well rotted, and fined manure, or compost, cover this one inch with fine soil and drop your seed, eight or ten to a hill, and cover half an inch. The striped bug, and large squash bug may trouble your young plants; they will need looking after every morning, or the plants may be protected by placing a box without top or bottom over the hills, over this may be tacked a piece of gauze. When the plants have got a good start thin out to four to a hill; keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds. If inclined to run together pinch off the ends of the vines. Vines will keep in bearing longer if not let go to seed. For seed leave those that grow, of the best size and shape, on the second and third joints of the vine; when fully ripe scrape

the seed and pulp into a dish and let them stand and ferment till the seed falls to the bottom, pour off the top and wash the seed till the water runs off clear, then spread in the sun till well dried, stirring them occasionally to dry even. For pickles a later planting may be made; the last of June or first of July.

EGG PLANT.—Desirable varieties are, Long Purple, Large Purple, White and Scarlet Chinese. First two for use, the latter for ornament. Sow in hot bed or under glass early in Spring. During the latter part of May transplant two and one half feet each way; till and hoe the same as for cabbage.

LETTUCE.—Desirable sorts: Early Curled Simpson, Early Curled Silesian, Boston Curled, Ice Drum-head, Butter, Brown Dutch, and Large Indian.—Sow in hot-bed early in March; transplant in April into rows one foot apart and six inches in the row. Sow in open ground once a month for succession.—Frequent hoeing and rapid growth promote tenderness and goodness. GIARDINIERE.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BRIEF NOTES ON USEFUL THINGS.

FATTENING HOGS.—Carefully conducted experiments have proved that *boiled* Indian corn-meal or grains, boiled until the grains swell and crack open to nearly double their natural size, will go much farther in feeding and fattening hogs, and, indeed, any other animal, than the same meal or corn in its raw state will. And hence, when cool, fall weather sets in, I commence boiling my corn grains in an iron kettle on my kitchen stove, as that must be kept hot anyhow, and so needs no extra heat for this purpose, and keep feeding my pigs on such boiled food until the ensuing spring when but little fire is needed in the kitchen. I then keep a one-half barrel full of soaking corn, and another half barrel full of soaked corn, oats, potato, apple and other fruit peelings and parings, bran, &c., intermixed.—And as I feed my pigs out of this second vessel, I keep replenishing it with soaked corn from my first vessel. And I find my pigs are very fond of this mixed food, and that they thrive finely on it; this soaked corn being nearly equal to the *boiled* corn, as the soaked corn grains become softer and more easily digestible than raw corn is.

PROPPING UP, &C., OF FRUIT TREES.—We prop up the limbs of our heavily laden fruit trees to keep them from breaking off. But as propped up limbs are very apt to break off *just where they are propped*, especially in the case of the peach tree, whose wood is soft and brittle, the safest and best way is always to pick off all of the knotty and smallest fruit on our various trees that are too full of fruit. For this not only relieves the tree from its oppressive and dangerous weight, but will greatly increase the size, beauty and flavor of its remaining fruit, which, so thinned out, will be worth more to us than the *whole* crop, if left on the tree, would have been.

If a large peach limb should split away from the body of the tree raise it up gently and nicely to its place and nail it fast there with strong nails driven through it into the heart of the tree, and cover it and keep it covered with a coat of fresh cow-dung over its wounded parts, as that will throw off the rain and keep the bark moist, and enable the wounds to heal up freely and handsomely. If your peach trees are *too old* and limbless to bear good crops of good fruit, saw them off horizontally near the surface of the ground in the month of March or

April, (covering the face or top of the stump with a coat of cow-dung,) and each stump will, the same season, throw up from four to six new shoots, that will bear excellent crops of fruit for you in a few years, by this simple renewal of your tree.

WINDSOR OR SUMMER BELL PEAR.—This is a large smooth and very handsome bell-shaped pear. It ripens about the last of July or the beginning of August. If allowed to ripen on the tree it soon assumes a rich, golden yellow color, and is then worthless, being all mushy or rotten within, thus greatly deceiving the beholder as to its interior goodness. But if it is taken from the tree while the flesh is yet solid, and its skin is just beginning to change from its green to a slight yellowish tinge or color, it will ripen handsomely in the house—much better than it will on the tree—and make, when pared and canned or dried, a very superior pear fruit. In fact, it is decidedly the handsomest and best *summer pear* that I have any knowledge of; the far-famed Bartlett pear, the usual standard of excellence among summer pears, being too sweet and buttery for snits and canning. The Windsor pear has a beautiful white flesh, and a very pleasant sweet taste when well ripened. Most nurserymen and pear growers rank it as only a pear of second or third-rate excellence, but managed as aforesaid, it is even superior, in my estimation, to the very rich and luscious Bartlett. And what recommends it still more highly, is the fact that it bears abundant crops every year—at least that is my experience of it. Reader, if you want a valuable pear, graft the Windsor next spring on some of your poorly bearing pear stocks, and you will never regret my advice.

DRYING APPLES.—Some apple trees leave a portion of their worm eaten and earliest ripening fruit fall from the tree during every twenty-four hours, and mostly in the night when the dews have softened the stems that hold them to the limbs. I have a tree of this kind, bearing very sweet apples, and I gather its fallen apples every morning and snit them with their skins on, and dry them on boards in the sunshine, or, if the weather be cloudy and rainy, in the bake-oven of my kitchen coal stove, which requires no extra heat to do it. In this way I obtain a good lot of dried apples that would otherwise rot on the ground or go to waste.

Some of your readers, I know will find these brief hints useful hereafter, as well as the present season. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

No Baby in the House.

No baby in the house, I know—
 'Tis far too nice and clean;
 No tops by careless fingers strewn
 Upon the floor are seen;
 No finger marks are on the panes,
 No scratches on the chairs,
 No wooden men set up in rows,
 Or marshaled off in pairs;
 No little stockings to be darned,
 All ragged at the toes;
 No pile of mending to be done,
 Made up of baby-clothes;
 No little troubles to be soothed.
 No little hands to fold;
 No grimy fingers to be washed,
 No stories to be told;
 No tender kisses to be given.
 No nicknames, "Love" and "Mouse;"
 No merry frolics after tea—
 No baby in the house.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

MULES vs. HORSES.

I have often heard persons advocating mule labour as superior to horse, and seeing the same maintained in your August number, I offer my humble experience, for having worked both animals for the last 30 years, I have been a close observer of the qualities of each. In regard to strength I have always observed where the horse and mule have been working abreast at a heavy pull, the mules' swingle tree was behind. In plowing, the horse teams would make about ten rounds to the mules nine. I have had four teams of three each to a plow in the same field—have had eight single teams cultivating where the slowest horse was equal to the fastest mule—have had competent drivers but always found the horse the most tractable animal. I have seen a negro work a mule in the corn field without lines, and have seen him also unable to get the same mule within ten feet of a spot that he wanted to cross on account of a gully not a foot deep. On account of small feet the mule will mire where a horse will go over. I have always found that horses perform most work on the farm, but on the road admit the mule team superior. I consider the mule less subject to disease, but quite as liable to gall from saddle and collar as the horse. In regard to feed, I consider them about equal—for some years I superintended a large farm, there were two six-stall stables with every convenience for feeding, which I closely attended. The plan of many managers of putting out feed at night for the men to use in the morning I never followed. I was at the stables myself in the morning—brought the corn and fed—the mules would get seven or eight ears of corn, the horses eleven or twelve, according to size, there where spouts to the feed room for grain and chop. At dinner I gave a bushel of oats to each six, put it down the spouts and always walked through the feed room to see that it was all put in the feed trough,—always feed on chop, at night, an equal mixture of oats and corn ears ground together, of this each six got a bushel—this feeding kept the teams in good condition. The mules would consume about double the quantity of hay that the horses would. I have often been surprised to see the quantity of hay a mule will eat. They will bear rougher usage than a horse but their stubborn, vicious propensities make them dangerous; many of them require peculiar biting to render them manageable. The mules that I have been used to have been of good size, from thirteen to sixteen hands high.

PLOUGHMAN.

"The Science or Philosophy of Farming."

FLORENCE, S. C., October 16th, 1866.

Editors of Maryland Farmer:

DEAR SIRS:—In your issue of October I see a contribution from the pen of JNO. F. WOLFINGER, on "the effect of shade and sunlight on growing crops, and its philosophy." He also gives you notice that he has written and ready for the press, an original work entitled "The Science or Philosophy of Farming"—to make, when printed, a volume of some 700 pages. I see also he solicits subscribers at the low price of \$4. I hereby enclose my name to you as a subscriber, hoping that he may soon get names enough to guarantee its publication. Judging by the article from his pen in the October No. of your

paper I have no doubt of the merits of the work, and would be glad to see it in print by the first of January. It seems to me he ought to advertise pretty extensively, giving the title and the heads of the chapters. It will be worth the money if it only contained the chapters enumerated in his communication in your October number. If it will do him any good and hasten the publication of the work, the above letter is at his service. Put me down for one copy, at least. Respectfully,

J. E. WINGATE.

[We shall be pleased to receive subscriptions to Mr. Wolfinger's forthcoming book, at this office.]

Cheap and Good Ice-House.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends the following as the cheapest and best:—

"Cut 14 white oak or other durable timber posts, 7 feet long; lay off the shed 18 feet square; set the posts two feet in the ground; for plates spike 2 by 6 inch scantling on the top of the posts; get cotton-wood saplings for rafters; let the eaves and gables extend over 18 inches, and cover with boards or shingles. Then on rainy days lay off a circle in the center 14 feet; dig it out 10 or 12 feet deep. Throw the dirt within a foot of the edge of the excavation, and bank it up inside and out, within 18 inches of the top of the posts, and side up the space with plank. To protect the dirt-wall, set 2-inch planks upright, and make a trench three inches deep for the end of the plank. Let them lean towards the top. There is no fear of the dirt wall caving in. Dig a well in the bottom 3 feet deep and three feet in diameter, for a drain. Lay some sleepers on the bottom and cover them over with plank. Tumble the ice in any way, up to the joists, and it will keep until the next winter, provided the soil is sufficiently porous to carry off the water.

~ In selecting a site for an ice-house, its proximity to the dwelling should not be regarded; but select a high situation, and if possible in a grove, or plant trees around it, and sow hemp seed on the embankment for shade. After clover is cut fill the loft of the ice-house with hay, and throw either chaff, saw-dust or straw, between the plank wall and inside of the embankment. If a cheaper ice-house can be built, I would like to see it."

Essential Preliminaries to Profitable Farming.

A thorough knowledge of your business, practical and theoretical.

Ability to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

To select the most able workmen of industrious and honest habits.

To choose as your bailiff a man of forethought, integrity, and firmness, combined with great industry and keen perceptive powers.

To apportion rightly your land and capital.

To maintain in economical efficiency the motive power, whether horse or steam.

Deep, frequent, and clean cultivation.

Drainage of land not naturally filtrative.

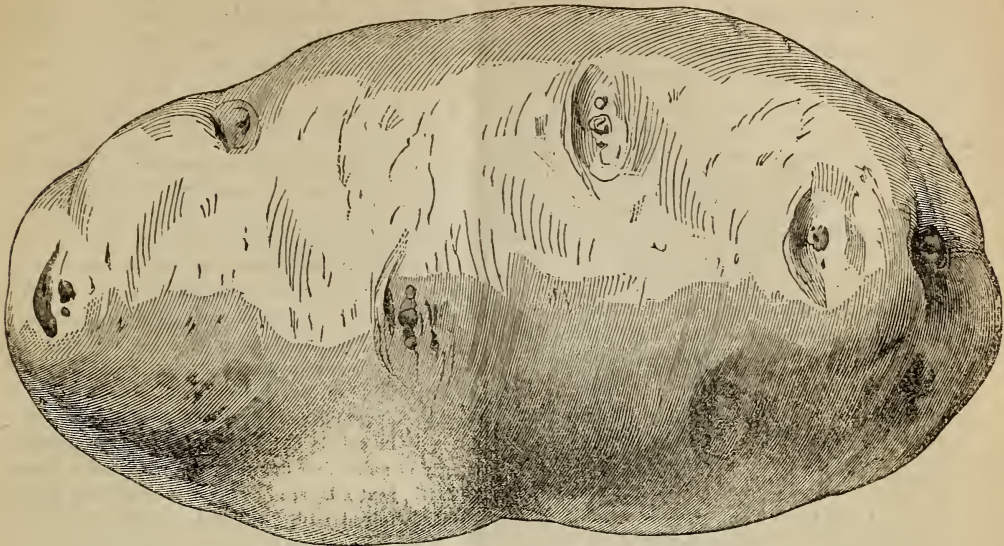
Shelter for stock.

Efficient machinery and farm implements.

Ample use of purchased food and manures.

Rigidity correct farm accounts, posted daily from the cash-book and journal.

Estimates of the cost and return of each crop in detail.—*Mechi.*



“ THE HARISON POTATO.”

We are indebted to our friends, the Messrs. EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, of York, Pa., for the above drawing of the “Harison Potato,” one of Goodrich’s Seedling, and which we extract from their Circular. We published some months since a drawing of the “Early Goodrich Potato,” we now present the “Harison,” which is a winter variety of high quality and beauty, unequalled in productiveness by any known kind. Mr. Goodrich stated that he had raised at the rate of 600 bushels per acre, when only three years from the seed-ball. It is large, smooth, with full eyes, white skin and flesh, sound and healthy, an admirable keeper, always solid to the heart, of first quality and enormously productive. Average yield on good rich soil, with proper culture, 400 bushels per acre. Price per bushel, \$6—per barrel, \$15. The *Farmer* of September contains directions “How to Raise large Crops of Potatoes.”

Keeping Potatoes in Winter.

A correspondent of the *Industrial and Commercial Gazette*, (Louisville) recommends the following mode of keeping potatoes in winter :

“Potatoes will keep better if covered with earth sufficient to fill in all the spaces between the tubers and keep them dark and cool. This is the case even in the cellar, but where it is necessary to store them outside, they may be put in piles, of from twenty to thirty bushels on a level place, where no water can reach or stand at the bottom of the pile, and covered say eight or ten inches deep with straw, when earth may be thrown on, making the covering a foot or more in thickness. This should be done before the ground is frozen. Outside of this covering, straw or rubbish may be thrown on, and held in place by poles or boards.— Sometimes when warm weather occurs after storing in this way, it becomes necessary to ventilate the heap by a wisp of straw or otherwise extending through the earth covering. We have known many instances where this mode of storing has been adopted with perfect success. The secret of success is to keep them cool and dark from the time of leaving the ground.”

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by attorneyship.
For what is Wedlock forced, but a Hell,
An age of discord and continual Strife ?
Whereas the contrary bringeth forth Bliss,
And is a pattern of Celestial Peace.

THE TOBACCO WORM.—A correspondent of the Agricultural Department, in Trimble County, Kentucky, says :—“The tobacco worm is the most formidable adversary the farmer has to contend against in the culture of the weed, and this season many planters in this county, and elsewhere, are providing and administering poison to the fly which lays the egg. The process generally pursued is to drop a few drops of ratsbane, or other poison, in a liquid form, into the flower of the Jamestown weed, wild morning-glory, &c., into which they are sure to insert their large bills and die almost instantly.— With the death of each fly, or miller, as they are termed, three to five hundred eggs are destroyed, each of which produces a worm.”

APHIS, OR PLANT-LOUSE.—A Jackson County, Illinois, correspondent to the Agricultural Department, writes as follows :—“I wish to tell you how I have got rid of the *aphis*, or plant-louse—a method practiced by myself and neighbors for many years. After the louse makes its appearance, pull off a waste leaf and turn it upside down on the cabbage that is lousy. Early the next morning the lice will be collected in great numbers on the under side of the leaf. If all are not thus caught and burned, repeat the operation.” This is worthy of further trial.

MISCELLANEOUS FERTILIZERS.

After four "Talks" on the subject of manures, our readers will begin to think it time to change the topic of conversation. Before doing so, however, a brief reference must be made to some fertilizers not yet named. Nature is bounteous in providing sources of enrichment to the soil. If one description of fertilizer cannot conveniently be had, there are usually others within reach, so that there is no need to let land become impoverished.

GUANO is a very rich and valuable manure. It consists of the droppings of sea-fowls, and is found on certain uninhabited islands on the coast of Peru and Africa, where it has been accumulating in a dry climate, for an unknown length of time. It contains in large proportion, and in a highly concentrated form, nitrogen and the phosphates, those rare and expensive elements of plant-food. It varies in quality, but good guano is a very powerful fertilizer. From two to four hundred weight per acre on most soils will suffice for a crop of turnips and a succeeding grain crop. It is, however, better to apply it as an adjunct to farm-yard manure, in half the quantity just mentioned; because, although it is rich in the rarer and more concentrated material of plant food, it does not contain much of the commoner organic substances necessary to make soil fertile. * * * *

WOOD ASHES, unleached, are a very valuable manure, and may be applied with any crop. They must, however, be used sparingly, as in addition to their fertilizing properties, they exert a caustic or decomposing influence on organic manures and the roots of plants. Fifty bushels per acre for heavy soils, and a less quantity for lighter soils, will suffice. Wood ashes are especially valuable as a manure for what are called potash plants, viz: potatoes, turnips, Indian corn and beets. This is in consequence of the great amount of carbonate and other salts of potash which they contain. Leached ashes, though of less value than unleached, are still of great utility, consisting largely of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

SOOT is a precious manure, being made up of carbon, in a state of the finest powder, and also full of volatile salts. In Flanders, it is carefully preserved for beds of colza, which it protects from plant lice. In England, the sweepings of town and city chimneys, are husbanded and scattered upon meadows with the best effect. The soot from bituminous coal is even better than that from wood.

HAIR AND HOOFS, are excellent manures, and may often be obtained simply for the hauling, from adjacent tanneries. They decay slowly, nevertheless an application of from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, produces marked effects.

SEA-WEED is a fertilizer of great value, and easily obtainable by farmers who live on the sea-coast. It is, however, beyond the reach of most of our readers.

LAND WEEDS are useful too, especially those rank roadside weeds, which, left to mature their seeds, are a constant source of annoyance to adjacent farms. Their removal would give a neater appearance to the country, as well as increase the manure-heap and prevent the multiplication of weeds.

DEAD ANIMALS rank among the very best manures. The practice of dragging off a dead horse or cow to the edge of the woods, and leaving it there to decay and fill the air with pestilential odours, cannot be too severely condemned. It is wilful waste, as well as the creation of an execrable nuisance. The best way to dispose of the carcass of a dead animal is to place it in a hole one or two feet deep, sprinkle plenty of quick-lime upon it, then throw on a layer of earth, next a layer of gypsum, then again a layer of earth mixed with powdered copperas, and over all a good thickness of earth. The gypsum and copperas absorbs the ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, and prevent all unpleasant effluvia. In a few weeks the heap may be opened, the bones separated to be used in bone manure, and the remaining mass turned over and mixed, if necessary, with additional earth. Dana, in his "Muck Manual," affirms that the body of a dead horse can convert twenty tons of peat into a more rich and lasting fertilizer than stable manure.

LIME is an important manurial agent, chiefly in consequence of its promoting the decay of vegetable matter, and setting at liberty the potash and other alkalis in the soil. It should be used most freely on heavy soils containing considerable vegetable matter. On light soils, it must be used sparingly. The necessity for applying it may be ascertained by the simple experiment of trying whether clover and such of the green crops as require much lime will thrive on a particular soil. If they will not, lime is needed. Lime tends to mellow clay land, and corrects the acidity of soils, particularly that of bogs and swamps.

MARL is a mixture of lime and clay, which produces all the permanent effects of lime, though it acts less quickly. It should be made use of wherever accessible, and applied, clayey marl to sandy soils, and sandy marl to clayey soils.

GYPSUM or PLASTER OF PARIS is useful as a supply of sulphate of lime to crops, affording not only lime but a proportion of sulphur, often an important and essential element of plant-food. It is valuable also as a means of fixing carbonate of ammonia, one of the most volatile products of the decay of animal substances. By converting it into sulphate of ammonia its waste is prevented. Plaster should be ap-

plied in the shape of very fine powder, in the spring of the year just when vegetation is beginning, while the dew is on the plants. It must not, however, be applied in rainy weather.

GREEN MANURES are standing crops ploughed in at the stage of ripeness, when they contain the greatest quantity of soluble matter. Clover, lucerne, sainfoin, vetches, cabbages, radishes, turnip-tops, Indian corn, and rye, are the best plants for this purpose. Deriving a large proportion of their nourishment from the atmosphere, they add considerably to the fertility of the soils into which they are ploughed.

There are various artificial fertilizers of which there is not now space to speak particularly. In concluding this important subject, we would quote with entire approval, a piece of advice we have met with somewhere, to the effect that a farmer should never run in debt, but if he ever does contract a debt, it should by all means be for MANURE.

Canada Farmer.

IRRIGATION.

Except on a very limited scale, irrigation is seldom practiced in this country. The reasons for this are, as I conceive, threefold. In the first place every farmer has an abundance of land for all uses, and if he finds that one piece is too dry for profitable cultivation, he immediately abandons it and has recourse to some more humid section. In the second place we have a climate which, from its pluvius nature, renders a resort to irrigation rarely necessary, except on very limited extents of surface; and, thirdly, labor, with us, is ordinarily so expensive that in a vast majority of instances, probably, the cost would much more than counter-balance the gain. In other countries, Germany, China, Flanders, Egypt, and even England—though the climate is remarkable moist in the latter, the case is quite different, and irrigation, either with the simple element or prepared mixture is applied on vast extents of surface. Egypt owes her surprising fertility, particularly that of the delta, to the periodical overflowing of the Nile, which is a species of natural irrigation, and to the waters conducted artificially over her cultivated fields by her numerous and widely ramified canals. In China and Germany, the most elaborate efforts are made to supply water to the growing crops, particularly in times of excessive drought.

With us the necessity of a resort to all factitious means of irrigation, is, as I have said, almost wholly superseded by the constant natural supply we receive from the clouds, or so far modified by other causes that it is little practiced. It is, however, sometimes necessary, and where there are facilities for its adop-

tion, which would bring it within the limits of reasonable expense, no doubt great advantages would accrue from its practice. In garden and ornamental cultivation, it is commonly had recourse to, though the fluid employed is rarely pure water; soapsuds, urine diluted with water, or water in which some energetic salt is held in solution, are the articles in most common use. The former is, indeed, a most valuable application, whether the season be wet or dry. It contains, in solution, all the ingredients which constitute the food of plants, and hence the surprising vigor which is seen to follow its application.

A fresh-cut flower, placed with the severed stem in a glass of soap-suds, will retain its brilliancy for days, after one cut at the same time and placed in a similar manner in a tumbler of water, has withered and decayed. This fact goes conclusively to prove the highly alimentary character of the fluid, and indicates the judiciousness of its application to living plants. I have often considered, in witnessing the surprising degree of vigor induced in a bed of carrots by a copious irrigation with this liquid, but whenever I have used it for this purpose, I have almost uniformly allowed it to remain in the tank or reservoir till the incipient stages of putrefaction had commenced, a stage ascertained by the odor which it emits. Nor do I ever apply it when the sun is above the horizon, nor in the morning; the evening after sunset, is the proper time for irrigation, particularly if it be conducted on a small scale, and with limited means.

Another very valuable article for purposes of irrigation, is the rich, carbonaceous liquid which oozes from manure heaps, in other words, "barn-yard water." This is replete with the most fructifying principles, and not only serves, when applied to vegetation, to refresh, but greatly to stimulate the exhausted organs and enrich the impoverished soil. Irrigation with either of these articles may be had recourse to at all times with the best and most flattering results. It is indeed somewhat difficult to say, contemplating the subject in all its phases, to which the palm of superiority belongs. One proposition, however, we may safely advance, and that is, no one who possesses either should allow it to be lost. On the contrary it should be economised with care, and applied to his garden esculents as occasion seems to require. In order that it may be preserved for cases of actual necessity, it is well to have a large tank or reservoir made sufficiently capacious to hold several hogsheads, set in some convenient place and kept filled, applying the contents to the crops as occasion may require. In this way a very healthy and vigorous vegetation will be maintained, even in seasons of excessive drought.—*Correspondent Germantown Telegraph.*

STONES ON CULTIVATED LANDS.

Our own experience fully coincides with the annexed—says the *Turf, Field and Farm*—upon the removal of rock and stone from cultivated lands.—One of the most successful farmers in Rappahannock County, Virginia, from which we are now writing, informs us that he would not allow the rock to be removed from his mountain fields if it could be done for nothing, and it is a noteworthy fact, that the squatters so numerous on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, have, for the last sixty years and more, been making, and that annually on the same fields, from four to five bushels of corn, on land so rocky as to defy the plough. It is an error to suppose that stones should be entirely removed from land which is under cultivation. The stones, which would be in the way of the scythe while mowing, of course should be removed, but all the smaller ones should remain; and if wholly or partially embedded in the soil, they preserve the moisture during a drought, and thus serve materially to increase the crop. The following article, from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, published in 1773, is to that point:—

"It has been long known to experienced farmers, that taking away very small stones and flints, is detrimental to ploughed lands in general; but more particularly so to thin, light lands, and all lands of a binding nature. It was, however, never imagined that the damage could be so great, as it is now found to be, since unusual quantities of flints and other stones have been repeatedly gathered for the use of turnpike and other roads. In the parish of Sterenage, in Hertfordshire, there is a field known by the name of Chalkdell field, containing about two hundred acres; the land in this field was formerly equal, if not superior, to most lands in that county, but lying convenient for the surveyors of the roads, they have picked it so often, and stripped it of the flint and small stones to such a degree, that it is now inferior to lands that were formerly reckoned not much over half its value, acre for acre. Nor is it Chalkdell field alone that has materially suffered in that county by the above mentioned practice; several thousand acres bordering on the turnpike roads from Wellwyn to Baldock, have been so much impoverished, that the loss to the inheritance forever must be computed at a great many thousand pounds. What puts it beyond a doubt that the prodigious impoverishment of the land is owing to no other cause but picking and carrying away the stones, is, that those lands have generally been most impoverished which have been most often picked; nay, I know a field, part of which was picked, and the other part ploughed up before they had time to pick it, where the part that was picked lost seven or eight parts in ten, of two succeeding crops; and though the whole field was manured and managed in all respects alike, yet the impoverishment was visible where the stones had been picked off, and extended not an inch farther; an incontestible proof of the benefit of the stones."

Why should young ladies make good rifle volunteers? Because they are accustomed to 'bare arms.'

How to Clear Land of Brush.

Our pastures are encroached upon by shrubs and trees of inferior growth, making nestling places for weeds, and shading much land which otherwise would produce grass. We prefer to use the brush hook and cut up everything, to lay the dry brush over the stubs and burn it. If sheep are kept on the lot afterward, they will feed down the young growth which starts from the roots, for the most part, and a scythe will keep under the remainder. A correspondent of the *Homestead* gives his views as follows:

"This is often a problem of much importance, and the solution of it is attended in some sections with much difficulty and expense. After cutting and burning the brush piled up in heaps, many think the best and perhaps the only mode of extermination is plowing and thorough tillage. This is an effectual remedy, and, where circumstances will admit, a good one. But there are many fields that cannot be treated in this manner. Either the occupant cannot stand the requisite expense, or impediments to plowing stand in the way.

"In many sections there are large quantities of land now comparatively useless, that will, if the brush is destroyed, be valuable for grazing. Last year I tried burning the land over without cutting the brush, and have been so well pleased with the result that I wish to recommend the practice to others, and also draw out the experience and opinions of others. Now is the time, as soon as the ground is dry enough. The fire runs best in the middle of the day. From a single experience I have come to the conclusion that fire running over the land a few consecutive years, will run out the brush, and the land be benefitted by the operation, especially if a top-dressing of gypsum or something else is applied afterward."

PASTURE LANDS.—Of all the land composing a farm, says the *Maine Farmer*, the pasture needs manure the most, for it is from that the stock must draw their principal support. If dry and sandy, spread on muck and leach ashes, and old, half rotten straw, late in the fall. The snow will prevent its evaporating, and the winter rains will wash it into the earth. Carry out all the manure that has been made during the summer and fall, and spread it so that it will become incorporated with the surface earth during the winter. Apply bone dust, and all other substances that can form bone earth. If the pastures have been exhausted by wool-growing, renovate with plaster, thus restoring the sulphur which has been drawn from the earth; for in every one hundred pounds of wool there are five lbs. of sulphur. But on no account allow it to be said that any part of your farm is "an old and worn out pasture." That is equivalent to acknowledging that you are a lazy, shiftless fellow, incapable of appreciating the blessings of heaven—and dishonest in refusing to pay the rent required by God for the use of his land.

Scientific.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATION.

I am glad to see that you are ventilating the subject of lightning rods, for it greatly needs it, to save the community from swindlers, and to protect its lives and property. In your last article you say "some advocate insulation, and some argue against it," although it is plain from your former article that you agree with most scientific men, that it is desirable. But the question arises, what is insulation? In your first article you say, "passing the rod *through* glass insulators does not seem to be always effective," and yet nine-tenths of the rods peddled through the country are put up with such glass rings, and are called insulated rods. Hence the prejudice against insulation, and with many against all rods. They see the failures, and not knowing the cause, condemn indiscriminately. As well might they condemn all medical treatment of disease for the same reason. A properly insulated lightning rod should never pass through glass, nor come in contact with it, for when a bolt of electricity, following a rod, comes in contact with a body of glass, it is very sure to shatter it, leaving the rod in contact with the staple or strap which held the glass to the building, in which case the rod is no better or worse than a rod put up without insulation, and fastened with staples directly to the building, which rod *may* conduct the bolt safely off, but is dangerous if overloaded, or improperly entered in the ground, or if its connections are the least impaired. A few years since, the house of Mr. Conrad Swackhamer, at Fort Washington, was furnished with lightning rods which were supported by being wired to the outer end of glass knobs. The rod was struck and the glasses were shattered all over the house, but as there were no surrounding staples or straps for the bolt to follow into the building, it passed safely to the ground. Mr. S. having learned wisdom by experience, procured insulators to repair his rod which do not permit the rod to impinge upon the glass. By this example we see the necessity of not only insulating the rods, but of preventing all contact of the rod with the glass used for insulation, and we see also the reason for the frequent failures of glass-ring insulators.—J. D. WEST, in *Scientific American*.

INFLUENCE OF THE LIGHTNING ROD.—A French electrician, M. Charles, says that a lightning rod protects a circular space (around the rod,) the radius of which is equal to twice the height of the rod above the roof of the building to which it is attached. According to this theory, if a rod extends ten feet above the top of a house, it protects a circular space of forty feet in diameter.

PURIFYING WATER.—Mr. Bird, of Birmingham, has patented the use of the neutral sulphate of alumina for purifying water. Its action depends upon the presence of carbonate of lime in the water to set free hydrated alumina, and as carbonate of lime is almost universally present, the process is as universally applicable. The advantage of the use of this compound is, that beyond converting carbonate into sulphate of lime it introduces no new salt, while the organic matter is carried down with the hydrated alumina.

DESTROYING RATS.—M. Cloez entertained the Academy of Sciences, with a mode of destroying rats and other animals that burrow. The Museum of Natural History at Paris is, or rather was, dreadfully infested with rats, but, thanks to M. Cloez, it is now free from the nuisance. The happy thought of pouring bisulphide of carbon into the holes occurred to this gentleman, and the vapor, we need hardly say, was fatal to all the rats who stopped to inhale it.

SINGULAR VEGETABLE ACTION.—Carefully conducted experiments, it is said, have shown that many vegetables are absolutely gainers by the more close connection with plants of another habit than their own; for instance, potatoes and cabbages, tobacco and turnips, onions and lettuce, cucumbers and radishes, peas and parsley, beets and bell-peppers, egg-plants and summer savory.

CIRCULAR HORSE POWERS.—In working a horse power, the animal works less advantageously than in drawing a carriage along a straight track. Experiments have proven that the best possible results may be realized with a horse-power, when the diameter of the circular track in which the horse walks is less than about forty feet.

BOILER INCrustATIONS.—It is said that finely pulverized clay, diffused throughout the water in boilers, has a tendency to put a stop to incrustations. The clay particles prevent the consolidation of deposits, which assume a muddy form, easy to remove.

CHEAP FILTER.—To make a cheap filter for your river water, take a cask provided with a stop cock, and put in the bottom gravel or pebbles to the depth of a few inches, then one or two thicknesses of flannel, next a few inches of charcoal, and lastly fill up nearly to the top with clean sand, and the filter is ready for use.

The curvature of the earth amounts to seven inches per mile. A man six feet high cannot be seen from a distance of ten miles.



IONA GRAPE.

HAULTON & CO.

Selected, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1880, by C. W. Gray, in the Clark's
Office of the National Bureau of the U. S. for the Southern Division of the U. S.

A good representation of an Iona Vine four years old, some of the leaves being removed to show the fruit.

Grape Culture.

THE IONA GRAPE.

We are indebted to C. W. Grant, of Iona, near Peekskill, N. Y., for the accompanying engraving of this beautiful and superior grape. From his descriptive catalogue we extract the following brief description:

It is impossible to speak intelligibly of the full merits of the Iona, except to those who are conversant with the Delaware in its highest perfection, or with the best foreign kinds. The vine is essentially native in appearance, with the most enduring degree of native hardiness, but the fruit has all of the beauty and excellence that belong to the best foreign kinds.

It has been already stated, that in appearance it is scarcely distinguishable from the Grizzly Frontignan, one of the most beautiful of all foreign kinds, and one of the best and most estimable for wine, and for the table.

The fruit has been, during many years of trial, carefully criticised and tested by a great number of persons who were fully conversant with the best foreign kinds, as grown in this country and in Europe; and in every instance, when thus examined away from the vine, it has been pronounced a foreign grape of very high quality, and particularly spirited and *winy*, with tender flesh. The word flesh, to denote a consistence yielding under the gentle pressure of the tongue, has heretofore had no meaning as applied to American grapes.

THE DISTINCTIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE IONA, AND ITS SUPERIORITY OVER OTHER NATIVE GRAPES, may be comprised in the following points:

1st. The large size of its bunches and berries, with just the desirable degree of compactness, and the form and transparency that render the foreign kinds so attractively beautiful.

2d. The exquisite *tenderness of the flesh*, uniform in texture from the circumference to the center, in which it is alone among American grapes.

3d. Purity of flavor; sweet, spicy, rich, spirited, and refreshing.

4th. The fruit adheres firmly to the bunch to the end of the longest season, and dries readily to excellent, spirited, *meaty* raisins.

5th. It is easily kept through winter, without losing its vinous spirit, or any disposition to decay.

6th. It ripens very early, (three weeks before the Isabella,) with a degree of evenness, uniformity and perfection that belongs to no other grape.

The cut is a good representation of an Iona Vine four years old, some of the leaves being removed to show the fruit.

Dr. Grant has also published a very comprehensive "Manual of the Vine" in the form of catalogues, Descriptive and Illustrated, which together comprise the most thorough and complete treatise on the vine for garden and for vineyard, including a chapter on wine and wine making, that is accessible to American readers.

In planting grape vines the first consideration is to select land having a dry subsoil, or this should be secured by under-drainage; this cannot be neglected.

The Poultry House.

Roup in Fowls.

The disease in fowls called roup, is a foetid discharge from the nostrils, and without attending to it mostly results in death. A correspondent of the *Country Gentlemen* offers this remedy:—"Warmth and generous feeding will prevent it, and, unless too far gone, warmth, red pepper and melted grease will cure it. It is highly contagious, and the fowl wishes to drink all the time, though she will not eat unless stuffed, which she must be to save her, as she is too weak to do it herself, and frequently partially if not altogether blind. Wash the eyes, head, and around the nose, with greasy dish-water, and let them have a little water to drink. The infected ones must be separated from the rest, and not allowed to drink from the same trough under any circumstances.—As to hen cholera, this as well as the former disease is almost always produced by a sudden change in the habits of the fowl, either of temperature, confinement, food, or any great change. Red peppers, seed, skin and all, mixed with the food, and tar water, will generally cure; indeed a generous use of red pepper will prevent almost all the ills which hen flesh is heir to."

CARE OF GOSLINGS.—On the first day after the goslings are hatched, they may be left out, if the weather is warm, care being taken not to let them be exposed to the unshaded heat of the sun, which might kill them. For food, grain is prepared with some barley or Indian meal, coarsely ground, bran, and raspings of bread, which are, still better, if soaked and boiled in milk, or lettuce leaves and crusts of bread boiled in milk.

CURING HENS OF SITTING.—A writer in *The New England Farmer* says that he cured his hens of sitting by shutting them in a tub having an inch or two of water on the bottom. He keeps them there during the day and puts them on the roost at night. If not cured the first day, he treats them to the "water cure" another day, when they will stand on their feet.

FOOD FOR CHICKENS.—A writer in *Wilkes Spirit* recommends for chickens for the first week after hatching, a hard boiled egg, to be given, chopped fine, at least twice a day, wheat steeped in milk, and coarse Indian meal, bread crumbs, &c. A change of food is necessary, and he advises that it be changed twice a week, substituting cracked corn for wheat. Chickens should be fed as long as they will run after food at call.

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✍ All communications for the MARYLAND FARMER, will be addressed to S. S. MILLS & CO., No. 24 S. CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR PREMIUM LIST.

We call especial attention to our Premium List, issued with this number of the FARMER. Another number (December) closes our third volume. We would therefore take this timely occasion to request our friends to make an effort to extend our already large subscription, to double its present number for 1867. Let each one of our present readers resolve to secure us *one* or more new names, or *one* at least, and thereby honor themselves, and serve us and their country. It is easily done. *Try it. Will you?*

✍ There is no neighborhood in which a club for the "FARMER" cannot be raised—and if only *five subscribers* are obtained at \$1.50, a sixth copy will be received by the person getting up the club. Surely, every head of a family should feel an interest in having such a work as the "FARMER" read by the household. Not a line will be found in its pages, but will be calculated to interest and instruct every member, from the oldest to the youngest, and not a sentiment that a parent would desire to have withheld from those under his charge.

Re-organization of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

We respectfully call attention to the following circular from John Merryman, Esq., whose intimate connection with the old Maryland State Agricultural Society, is so well known to our readers. We have repeatedly urged upon our friends the step which Mr. Merryman has now so gallantly taken—and we heartily trust, that under his auspices, and those of many other public spirited gentlemen, a reorganization of the Society may be effected, which shall be an honor to the State, and of unquestionable advantage to our agricultural population generally. The opportunity is now presented to revive old associations, compare notes of farming operations, and bring together our people once more in a field which offers ample scope for usefulness. We urge upon our country papers to take the matter up promptly and to press it to a satisfactory issue:

Having had numerous applications from gentlemen in various parts of the State who were members of the MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to call a meeting with the view of taking steps to its re-organization, and believing that the time has come to organize an Agricultural Society, I respectfully request all gentlemen in the State, favorable to the organization of a State Agricultural Society, to meet at No. 67 West Fayette Street, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, next, at 12 o'clock, M.

JOHN MERRYMAN.

Hayfield, October 20th, 1866.

To Our Friends Everywhere.

Will our friends, into whose hands this number may fall, oblige us by presenting the claims of the "Maryland Farmer" to their neighbors? Thousands of farmers and residents of the suburbs of cities and villages, who are not now taking any journal devoted to agriculture and rural affairs, could be easily induced to subscribe, if the character of the paper was made known to them. A very little effort in almost any neighborhood, would secure a good list, or perhaps one of the premiums offered in our prospectus; or at any rate, an extra copy.

Fourteen Numbers for One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

To every *new* subscriber sent in during this month we offer the MARYLAND FARMER for 1867, and the two months, November and December, making *fourteen* numbers for \$1.50.

Visit to Mr. Ross Winans' Hay and Dairy Farm, and Improved Cow Stables and Dairy.

We had so often heard, from various sources, of the admirable arrangement of this gentleman's Cow Stables and Dairy, located in the southwestern suburbs of this city, and the great fertility of his dairy farm, that we were induced, about the 8th of October last, to make a visit of inspection to the same. We were kindly received by Mr. Winans, who conducted us through the dairy establishment, explaining in detail all its peculiarities and advantages, many of which were certainly new to us. The cows occupied separate stalls, and were, by far, the most healthy, contented and cheerful set of milk producers, it has ever been our pleasure to examine.—The extreme cleanliness of the entire premises—the apparent contentment of the animals, and their general sleek and glossy appearance, could not but strike the most casual observer. We should presume from what we saw and heard, that this is the most extensive private establishment of the kind in this country, both as to its dimensions and the number of cows kept. After a full and satisfactory examination of the Cow Stables, &c., (a description of which we give below from Mr. Winans' own pen, and which was written for the *Country Gentleman*), we accompanied him, together with Col. R. B. Coleman of the Eutaw House, John Merryman, Nelson Poe and ——— Shaw, Esqs.—the latter gentleman from Boston—to the valuable estate of Mr. Winans five miles on the Washington turnpike, near the Relay House on the B. & O. R. R. It is bounded for its entire length by the Patapsco River, and comprises 700 acres of land.

Mr. Winans informed us that when he came into possession of these lands they were in a very impoverished condition—and therefore required an energetic and liberal treatment with a view of making proper and prompt returns for the investment. He therefore determined to materially increase the productiveness of the land by liberal applications of stable manure and lime, and to accomplish this, a small steam tug, with half a dozen scows, were called into requisition to convey the manure to his place by way of the Patapsco River. To facilitate this three wharves were erected on the river, from which to discharge the manure, and by this means the expense of hauling was materially lessened. He contracted with the B. & O. R. R., the City Passenger Railway and the Express Companies, for the annual supply of manure produced at their respective stables. These products, together with lots of manure bought at Government sales in Baltimore and Washington, at the rate of 100 to 150, or more loads, per acre, were applied to portions of the tract, together with about 160 bushels of oyster shell lime, per acre. Mr. Winans estimates the cost of the manure used by him at \$100 per acre—the cost of the manure being equal to the amount of the original purchase money.

Five hundred acres of this tract were purchased by Mr. Winans in the spring of 1862, and 200 in the spring of 1864—since which time it has not been touched by the ploughshare, he depending entirely upon the application of manure as a top-dressing. The production of grass being his exclusive object, to get the lands well set in the same, they were liberally dosed with stable manure, lime and grass seed, and the surface well harrowed and rolled. Where this treatment failed to result satisfactorily the first season, it was repeated the next. Timothy, Red Top and Orchard Grass Seed were the kinds sown—the latter of which now predominates—but considerable White and Red Clover has sprung up, either from seed in the manure or from that which was already in the soil. Blue or June grass has sprung up among the other volunteer grasses, that now constitute a portion of the crop—the combination forming one of the most luxuriant

and beautiful pastures we have gazed upon for many years. Mr. Winans manifests a decided preference for Orchard Grass, on account, as he maintains, of its withstanding drouth and frosts as well, if not better, than the other sorts. Beside it yields two crops of hay per season, the second crop amounting from a third to a half of the first, except in unusually dry summers. The pasture it affords after mowing is abundant. Its early start and rapid growth in the spring, and after mowing or cropping by cattle, is such that it overtops and gets the ascendancy of most weeds and inferior grasses, and is, therefore, more effectual in eradicating weeds than any of the other cultivated grasses. In short, he says, "that Orchard grass, stable manure and the mowing machine, used in conjunction, have proved to be a most complete remedy for the weeds that heretofore infested the Patapsco farm, among which were daisy, running briar, garlic and wild carrot." We heartily concur in this opinion. There cannot be a doubt that Orchard grass is superior to all other cultivated grasses as the basis of Dairy Farming. It is hardy, is indigenous to our soil, stands a drought better than any of the finer grasses, and starts again immediately after the scythe, with fresh life and vigor. The objections usually urged against it are its coarseness and its tendency to bunch; but these objections are readily obviated by heavy seeding. Second only in point of nutrition to Timothy it has yet qualities of its own which render it superior to the latter where meadows are to be kept in permanent pasture.

Grass seed is sown in the Fall of each year, upon every bare spot, and is immediately covered with stable dung, thus keeping up the product and improving the land. He has now nearly the entire tract producing grass, the yield being about three tons per acre, two crops being regularly cut.—No cereal or hoed crops are raised by Mr. Winans.

There are on the farm forty-one buildings for storing hay—dimensions 50 by 21 feet—the capacity of each, forty tons. They are all erected on brick foundations or piers, the floors and hay therein being raised about two feet above the earth, allowing free circulation of air—they are well roofed and weather boarded on all sides, which completely shelters the hay. They are situated at various convenient points, with special reference to housing the hay in the shortest possible time after it is cured. The hay is stacked in cocks and allowed to settle—and as soon as dry enough, taken directly from the field on which it was cured, to the storehouse—thus avoiding expense, delay, liability of getting wet, and the absorption of moisture from night air, &c. This, we understood Mr. Winans to say, was his practice.

Mr. Winans has availed himself of improved machinery for mowing, raking and spreading hay by horse power. We noticed several Hay Tedders on the place. The hay getting force is usually employed in cutting and curing hay in the forenoon, and gathering and housing in the afternoon when the crop is heavy and the grass is in blossom. After cutting it is rarely housed before the third day.

Mr. Winans enthusiastically holds to the Durham or Short-horn breed of cattle for dairy purposes. They are purchased by him in Kentucky and Ohio, where they are bred in large numbers. Three-year old heifers, he says, of remarkable size and beauty, and at prices that make them more desirable for dairy purposes, can be obtained on more favorable terms than the uncertain supply of inferior descriptions of cows and heifers that are picked up in this market. He believes that the fine three-year old Kentucky Durham heifers, in calf for the first time, at the prevailing prices there, say 7 to 7½ cents per pound, is the readiest and cheapest mode of keeping up any considerable number of first class dairy cows, even at this distance. Three years is deemed the best age to bring a heifer into milking. Her growth at that period has not been checked by earlier calving—the growth too is such as to de-

veloped more fully the milk producing organs of the animal, and if this process is assisted and urged forward by high feeding, it lays a surer foundation for the future excellence of the cow. Induced by these considerations, Mr. Winans has secured two lots of heifers, mostly three years old, from the celebrated herd of Mr. Warfield, near Lexington, Kentucky, for the use of his Dairy. Other heifers of similar breed and age have been procured in the West for the same purpose—some 60 or 60 of them have dropped their calves and are now in the stalls giving milk. Young as they are they show a decided superiority over the cows purchased from the country surrounding Baltimore. He accounts for this, measurably, by the farmers sending the most indifferent of their cows to market. There are now about 100 heifers—mostly 3 year olds—of the Shorthorn breed, grazing on the farm, and which are destined for the dairy. There are also a half dozen full blood Durham cows, raising blood pedigree bull calves, together with a number of fine Devon and Alderney bulls. The beautiful pure Short-horn bull calves, about six months old and under, attracted especial attention. They should be secured at once by some of our enterprising breeders, or they will go into the hands of the butcher.

There are now in stalls and giving milk, 190 cows. The daily yield is about 380 gallons, which is sold mostly at 30 cents per gallon to persons who distribute it throughout the city. The average yield daily, per cow, amounts to two and one-tenth gallon, and that too with a majority of the cows scarcely medium quality, and many of them inferior as milkers. During May, June and July last, the production varied from 400 to 440 gallons per day. With the better description of cows now being confined to the stalls, and the inferior sort sold, Mr. Winans is quite confident that the daily production will be very materially increased, without increasing the number of stalls, which at present is 220.

The Hay Grinder on the farm is worked by a 15 horse steam power. It is of Mr. Winans own invention, and turns out large quantities of ground hay, which in the manipulation, is separated from all dirt, dust, &c. Mr. Winans describes this machine and its advantages in the subjoined article.

Nature has provided Mr. Winans with a most admirable shelter for his stock—it is a land basin protected on all sides by rising ground and a thick growth of trees, in the centre of which are erected a number of open sheds and troughs, to which the cattle resort in cold weather, for food and shelter.

The enterprise, industry and capital expended on this tract of land has already enhanced its value, we should think, 100 per cent, for from almost a barren waste, and in an incredible short time, he has cleared, enriched, and covered it with a most luxuriant growth of grass, which is now held by many, as "King."

Mr. Winans is as enthusiastic in his new pursuit as he was in his old, when his master mind brought to perfection that wonder of the age, the "Iron Horse"—and although now nearly fourscore years, possesses a mind still vigorous and unimpaired. He has evidently made himself master of the business in which he is engaged, being prompt to give the why and wherefore for all the theories advanced and practices followed, and that too in a clear and analytical manner. May he live many more years to enjoy the fruits of his well directed intelligence and labor, is the wish that will be heartily echoed by all who know him.

Having spent the greater part of the day in the examination of his fields, stock, machinery, &c., and making a circuit of large domain, we turned our horses homeward, and in a short time were again in our dull sanctum—but congratulating ourselves upon the well spent time and the information derived from personal inspection of such admirable improvements.

Improved Stables--Feeding Ground Hay, &c.

The writer of this has, within the last few years, been endeavoring to increase the comfort, health and cleanliness of milch cows kept in stalls. Feelings of humanity towards the animals, as well as the hope of producing a better quality of milk from cows so kept, alike stimulated to the task. These endeavors have led to a practice which differs from that in general use, and is probably new in several respects. A portion of the stalls for the cows are 24 feet wide, and 700 feet in length. The stalls are arranged in two rows, one row on each side of the building; the length-wise of the stalls is in the direction of the length of the building, the cows standing fore and aft of each other. The stalls are 5 feet wide and 10½ feet long; 2½ feet of this length is appropriated to the feeding trough, three feet to a plank floor and five feet to an iron grate floor. This grate is cross barred; the bars of the grate are one inch broad and three-quarters of an inch deep; the openings between the bars are about 2½ inches square; the plank and grate floor of the stalls is situated about two feet above the main floor of the building. This main floor, made of plank, is six inches higher in the middle of the building than at the sides, and has a uniform slope. The portion of the stall floor, composed of plank, is situated 1½ inches below the top of the grate floor; on this plank floor about two inches in depth of earth is kept. A board partition separates the cows from each other, fore and aft. The left hand side of the stalls is next to the weather-boarding of the building, through which suitable openings are made, and means provided for regulating the admission of air. For the convenience of milking, the right hand side of the stalls face the passage way, which extends between the two rows of stalls, from end to end of building. The cows are confined to their stalls on the side next to the passage, by means of rounds, which are two inches in diameter, placed in a vertical position nine inches apart, and in such manner as to be readily removed and replaced, once or more at a time, as occasion may require for feeding, milking or other purpose.

Each cow has a stall entirely separate from the others; this is deemed important to their quiet, comfort, health and productiveness. The breadth of the stalls, before given, has reference to the floor, and for 18 inches above the floor; but at that point the sides fall back so as to make the stalls seven feet wide from there up; this is to enable the cows to get up readily, from any crosswise position they may happen to lay in the stall, and to afford ample room for the animals to cleanse themselves, keep off flies, &c. In aid of this, the tie rope is made unusually long, and provision made for taking up the slack, by means of a light weight which plays between the main floor of the building and the floor of the stall. Whilst the tie-rope is long enough for the above purposes, it restrains the movement of the cow sufficiently to prevent her droppings from falling other than on the grate portion of the stall floor.

When the grate is made of iron the bars may be much smaller than when made of wood. This gives more opening per square foot, and diminishes the surface of the bars to which manure may adhere. The cross-barring of the grate is a complete protection against the animals slipping. The cows are put in and out of the stalls by means of a short inclined plane, mounted upon wheels, which is pushed in place when required.

The dung of the cattle is daily removed from under the grates into the open air. This is conveniently done upon opening a hinged shutter situated at the side of the stable, opposite each grate.

Another feature of the practice is the grinding of the hay fed to the cows. This is done in a mill constructed for the purpose and operated by steam power. The operation of the mill on the hay is such as to bruise, soften and tear it into shreds, causing the coarsest and hardest hay to feel soft and pliable when grasped in the hand, and totally unlike cut hay.

This ground hay is fed to the cows in two ways. About one and a half bushels per day per cow is wet with water or distiller's slop, and mixed with six quarts of corn meal; this quantity is divided into three feeds. In a separate compartment of the feeding trough, dry ground hay is given to the full extent that each cow will eat, which probably averages about one bushel per day. Its weight is about eight pounds per bushel when of best quality.—The grinding of hay for wet or dry feed, and whether fed to horned cattle, horses or sheep, is deemed very important, and is believed to be new. A large portion of the bulk and weight of timothy and orchard-grass hay grown upon rich land, consists of coarse, hard stems, which are difficult to masticate. The consequence is that the hay is culled over by the animals to which it is fed while in search of the softer and more easily masticated portions,

and much of it rejected, trodden under foot and wasted.—This waste of hay may to some extent be avoided by putting the animals on short allowance; but this cannot well be done in the case of working animals, milch cows, and animals that are being fattened—in fact, it is objectionable in all cases. The coarse stems which are rejected are perhaps as nutritious as that which is eaten.

Grinding the hay completely remedies the before-mentioned difficulty and waste, and in addition enables working animals to eat their feed much sooner, and thereby gain time for rest. Cornstalks or other fodder may be ground in the hay mill, and fed separately or mixed with ground hay. The chaff produced by grinding any description of fodder is so fine and pliable, that when two or more kinds are well mixed together they cannot be separated by the animal while eating them. The cows in the stalls before described, have water constantly within their reach. They are kept in the stalls in summer as well as in winter while giving milk, and are rarely let out for other purposes than to receive the bull, to have their calves after becoming dry, or when sold to be butchered. Hay for them is preferred rather than green food at all seasons of the year.

When the cows are to be milked they are brought near the side of the stall facing the passage, and confined there by a convenient arrangement for the purpose; then two or more of the before mentioned rounds which confine the cow to the stall on that side, are removed; the milking is then performed by a person who stands in an upright position on the main floor of the building, which is two feet below the floor upon which the cow stands. This, while it gives a more comfortable position for the milker, gives also better control over refractory cows, and better guards against injury from them—the foot of a kicking cow is readily strapped down to the grate upon which she stands, and is practiced whenever occasion requires. The earth before mentioned as being kept to about the depth of two inches on the plank portion of the stall floor, consists of fine loam or top-soil mixed with a small portion of sharp sand; this is for the purpose of furnishing a bedding which is more comfortable for the animal to kneel upon, and to lie upon, than the plank floor; also to keep the front hoofs worn to the usual size, which would not be the case when standing on wood or straw continually. The back hoofs are kept in proper condition by the grit which gets upon the iron grate from the plank floor. The top of the bars of the grate are made slightly round, for the purpose of making them more comfortable for the animal to lie upon, as well as to facilitate the passage of the droppings through the grate. The comparatively clean condition of the cows, and freedom from wet, which results from the use of the iron grate, and the facility afforded the cow for cleaning herself, can scarcely be credited without being seen. It might be thought that the iron grate was not so comfortable to lay upon as a floor without openings in it, or that the cows would be shy and reluctant to lay down upon it even though it was so comfortable; the proof to the contrary of this is, that in practice the animals are lying down a large portion of the time when not eating their food, even in day time—a larger portion of the time it is confidently asserted, than cows which are stalled in the ordinary way. It is the large amount of wet and filth, which is quite impracticable to keep from accumulating on the ordinary stall floors during the day and night, which causes the greatest reluctance to the cows laying down; to lie in wet and filth, and to get up with it adhering to them, is a very great drawback to the comfort, thrift and health of cows, particularly in the winter, spring, and fall seasons. It may be inquired whether some injury to the udder and teats of the cow may not result from their coming in contact with the iron grate during freezing weather; such has not only not proved to be the case, but there is a decided improvement in this respect, which no doubt results from the bag and teats of the cows scarcely ever getting any wet or filth upon them from lying on the grate. The treading of the cow's feet contributes to keeping that part of the grate with which the bag and teats are most liable to come in contact, extra clean.

The stable here described has a double pitch roof, which at the eaves is (7½) seven and a quarter feet above the floor, and at the peak fifteen and a half feet, (15½ ft.) The stable contains 132,000 cubic feet, which gives 1,404 cubic feet of space per cow.

In addition to the above, ninety-two (92) cows are kept in stables twelve feet wide, with a single pitch roof. Here the stalls are of course on one side of the stables only, and an alley for feeding, milking, &c., on the other side. The stalls are the same as before described, and the space per cow the same.

When cows have a constant supply of water in their stalls, they are insured against suffering for want of it; they drink oftener and less at a time; the cows are less disturbed from their quiet. They are preserved from many a bruise,

strain or other injury which they would receive by being let out together in large, and even small numbers, to drink. They are also preserved from the ill effects of the sudden change of temperature to which they are subjected when turned out from a warm stable into the cold atmosphere, to drink the half day's supply of cold water in a short time. Again, the time employed in and the expense of watering in the stables is much less than when turning out to water, if the water fixtures in the stables are well arranged.

It has before been mentioned that hay is preferred rather than green food for stall-feeding cows, at all seasons of the year. The hay being ground, is among the facts that leads to this preference. Grinding makes timothy and all other kinds of good hay soft and suitable for cows. Ground hay wastes less from the manger than green fodder, and when fed dry a surplus of feed may lie over with much less detriment than is the case with green forage. Dry ground hay is more convenient to feed cattle than green food. The constant supply of fodder at all seasons of the year can be better controlled when hay is relied upon. Hay and other dry fodder being, from necessity used a considerable portion of the year, the change from dry to green, and from green to dry, is often attended with bad effects on the cow.

It will be observed that the cubic contents of these stables are unusually large in proportion to the number of cows stabled therein—perhaps larger than has before been practiced as a system on any considerable scale.

A most important matter to be held in view, in providing for the comfort of animals, and a healthy atmosphere in stables in cold and inclement weather, is to guard, as far as may be, against strong currents of air coming directly upon them. The currents of air that must of necessity come to the animals, to preserve the desired purity for their breathing, can be rendered the more gentle, as well as the more efficacious, as the animals are less crowded together. Ample space overhead to facilitate the ascending of the breath of the animals, and thereby favoring a flow of purer air to their nostrils, is important. A ready and good mode of obtaining the desired change of air in stables in cold weather, is by the ingress and egress of the air being, through numerous small openings or crevices, well distributed throughout the entire shell of the building overhead, as well as at the sides and ends. Such is the mode in practice in the stables here described, except in warm or mild weather, when shutters are opened and air admitted to suit the occasion.

REPORT OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—

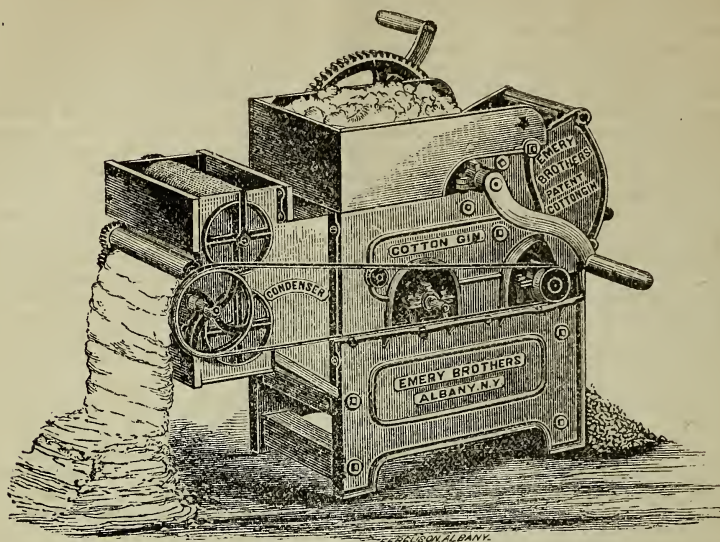
We are indebted to John H. Klippart, Esq., Secretary of the Society, through the politeness of Richard Colvin, Esq., of Baltimore, for the Twentieth Annual Report of this State organization for 1865. It contains a highly interesting and comprehensive "Report of an Agricultural Tour in Europe," by John H. Klippart, Esq., embracing nearly 300 pages, from which we shall take occasion to make extracts from time to time.

LARGE SWEET POTATO.—The *Danville Times* man can inform Col. Wm. Rison, that in consideration of his having raised a sweet potato weighing 7½ pounds, he can go "head," and Francis Jefferson, of Talbot Co., Md., will take a "back seat." The *Times* editor says "he feels like he could live a week upon it"—we would not like to try the experiment, unless accompanied with a small "roast" from one of our friend "Bankard's" show beeves—we mean those of the Southern Relief Fair notority. North Carolina does a "big thing" occasionally, the biggest of which is the liberal support her sons extend to the "MARYLAND FARMER."

"SOME PUMPKINS."—The *Democratic Advocate*, of Westminster, Md., is exulting over the raising of a mammoth pumpkin, weighing 101½ lbs., and which Mr. Ed. Devilbliss, near Frizzelburg, has the credit of raising.

Why, Mr. Advocate, you must drop in at the Maryland Institute Fair, and see a pumpkin, "as is a pumpkin," raised by James Atlee, of Long Green, Baltimore Co., which weighs 150 pounds—and that ain't all—there were six of the same sort! on the same vine. If Carroll county wants to beat that, she will have to procure lots of "Excelsior," or some other highly concentrated. Wonder if North Carolina can beat that? If she can, let the *Danville Times* man say so.

PATENT "STAR" COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER—FOR HAND.



The accompanying illustration represents a Hand Cotton Gin, with a Condenser and lint-cleaning attachment for same, and which is now on exhibition at the Maryland Institute Fair.

These Hand Gins are made with from 10 to 25 saws each and are all supplied with two cranks, one on each side, so they may be operated by one, two, three or four men, according to the size of the Gin and the amount of work desired to be done per day. They are capable of ginning from 30 to 40 lbs. of clean cotton for each saw in the Gin, per day. These Gins and Condensers are made very compact and portable, having substantial iron frames, and are altogether put up with the especial view of securing durability, uniformity, efficiency and ease of operation.

Large numbers of these Hand Cotton Gins, both with and without Condenser attachments, are annually made and sold into nearly, if not quite every foreign cotton growing country, and particularly into the East Indies, Egypt, and the Mediterranean States, also Brazil and other South American and the Central American States, where horse, steam, or water power are little known, and where they have not competent laborers for operating power machinery. This year these Hand Gins and Condensers are also finding quite a ready demand in some sections of our own cotton growing States, where small crops of cotton have been made, and where the ruthless demon of war has revelled in scenes of destruction of life and property, and leaving thousands of our Southern cotton growers without Cotton Gins or Gin houses, or motive powers for driving machinery, or the adequate means to procure them, until such means may again be realized by recommending the cotton culture in a small way.

Where small amounts of cotton are grown, and where none other than hand-power is available, these Hand Cotton Gins are just what is needed, as then the small planters and farmers can have their cotton ginned where it is grown, and thereby save their seed for a fertilizer, also for planting and other uses for which cotton seed is now used to advantage—while if the cotton is sent to a distance to be ginned, or to market in the seed, then the seed is lost to the

planter, as is the extra expense for hauling or freight on the same.

These Hand Cotton Gins and Condensers are manufactured by the Albany Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company, at Albany, N. Y., and are known as the Emery Brothers' Patent Star Cotton Gins and Condensers for hand use, and are the same in operation and detail of their working parts, as the same Patent Star Gins and Condensers for power, manufactured by the same Company, an illustration of which appears in our advertising columns.

These Hand Cotton Gins and Condensers, as also Gins and Condensers for power, can be procured from Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons of this city, who are the manufacturers' agents for the same.

DWARF PEAR—*Triomphe de Jodoigne*.—Dr. J. C. S. Monkur, of Baltimore, has left at our office a large beautiful *Triomphe de Jodoigne* pear. It weighs 15 ounces, (Troy weight.) The tree bore 25 pears, the lowest weighing 7 ounces—some 9, 12 to 15 ounces. The tree, he says, is peculiar in its growth—the bark dark—and remarkably straggling in its growth. The *Horticulturist* of 1858, in speaking of new fruits in England, says:—"The *Triomphe de Jodoigne* is a large, handsome continental sort, of recent introduction, and of first rate quality."

NEW BRUNSWICK OATS.—The Messrs. E. J. Evans & Co., of York, Penn., sent us during the past month a package of this new and valuable White Oats, which they have cultivated for 2 years. The grain is large and plump, of beautiful color, and very heavy, weighing 44 to 45 lbs. to the bushel. He says "the crop matures somewhat earlier than the common white oats, and yields from 50 to 100 per cent. more grain per acre, on the same soil and with the same culture." They are the finest specimen of Oats that we have ever seen. They have a limited supply of seed on hand for sale—price, \$3 per bushel.

FLORENCE GAZETTE.—This live weekly is regularly received. It is published by A. E. Brown, at Florence, S. C., at \$3 per annum. Edited by J. P. Chase and W. A. Brunson. Those wishing to advertise can address as above.

The Scoured Fleeces at Canandaigua.

A Report has been published from the Committee on Fleeces shorn at the Canandaigua Show of the State Wool Growers' Association, in competition for prizes offered by several individuals upon respective superiority as tested by scouring. It will be remembered that there was but one prize last year, irrespective of sex or breed, and for the heaviest fleece in proportion to live weight of animal after shearing. This year there were prizes also for the most valuable fleeces irrespective of the sheep's weight, both in Merinos and English sheep, and in the former the two sexes were put in different classes. We give below the principal figures in the Committee's Report, in somewhat condensed form, but we think so as to be readily understood:

| Animals in Order of Merit. | Weight of Carcase. | Weight of Fleece Unwashed. | Weight of Fleece Scoured. | Age of Fleece in Days. | Quantity Grown in one Year. | PRIZE COLUMN. Quantity produced by one lb. of animal in one year. |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Merino Ram Fleeces in Proportion to Live Weight of Sheep. | | | | | | |
| 1, .. | 73.25 | 14.515 | 5.03 | 334 | 5.04 | .06424 |
| 2, .. | 92.25 | 12.06 | 4.03 | 336 | 4.00 | .04345 |
| 3, .. | 88.50 | 13.93 | 3.93 | 380 | 3.79 | .04292 |
| 2. Merino Ewe Fleeces in Proportion to Live Weight. | | | | | | |
| 1, .. | 57.75 | 10.295 | 4.545 | 334 | 4.63 | .08030 |
| 2, .. | 51.25 | 9.50 | 3.87 | 360 | 3.909 | .07628 |
| 3, .. | 46.25 | 11.50 | 3.335 | 345 | 3.515 | .07592 |
| 4, .. | 44.75 | 9.385 | 3.28 | 377 | 3.168 | .07081 |
| 5, .. | 50.50 | 9.93 | 3.34 | 380 | 3.373 | .06679 |
| 6, .. | 62.50 | 11.605 | 4.00 | 364 | 4.007 | .06387 |
| 7, .. | 60.25 | 12.885 | 4.65 | 485 | 3.452 | .05730 |
| 8, .. | 50.50 | 7.795 | 2.945 | 404 | 2.417 | .05183 |
| 3. Merino Ram Fleeces in Proportion to Value.—Per lb. Total. | | | | | | |
| 1, .. | 124.75 | 16.34 | 5.12 | 338 | 5.5961 | \$1.00 \$5.52 |
| 2, .. | 123.50 | 17.96 | 5.28 | 355 | 5.4375 | 1.00 5.42 |
| 3, .. | 152 | 22.57 | 6.635 | 364 | 6.6539 | 80 5.32 |
| 4, .. | 110 | 16.695 | 5.21 | 344 | 5.5241 | 95 4.94 |
| 5, .. | 116.25 | 12.87 | 5.03 | 345 | 5.2158 | 1.00 5.21 |
| 6, .. | 93 | 12.65 | 5.635 | 405 | 5.0771 | 98 4.97 |
| 7, .. | 127 | 19.71 | 5.265 | 360 | 5.1539 | 96 4.94 |
| 8, .. | 115 | 15.37 | 5.105 | 394 | 4.7267 | 96 4.53 |
| 9, .. | 105.75 | 17.21 | 5.03 | 407 | 4.4201 | 1.00 4.42 |
| 10, .. | 87.50 | 13.135 | 4.84 | 410 | 4.2194 | 95 3.98 |
| 11, .. | 115.25 | 15.00 | 3.65 | 345 | 3.8580 | 98 3.78 |
| 4. Merino Ewe Fleeces in Proportion to Value. | | | | | | |
| 1, .. | 77 | 14.06 | 5.295 | 364 | 53.071 | 98 5.20 |
| 2, .. | 65.75 | 17.43 | 5.885 | 403 | 5.2633 | 96 5.05 |
| 3, .. | 103.50 | 16.635 | 4.695 | 375 | 4.5698 | 1.00 4.56 |
| 5. Long Wool Ram Fleeces in Proportion to Value. | | | | | | |
| 1, .. | 100.25 | 10.795 | 9.03 | 355 | 9.2819 | 77½ 7.39 |
| 2, .. | 209 | 13.575 | 8.135 | 335 | 8.8612 | 80 7.08 |
| 3, .. | 125 | 11.65 | 8.03 | 355 | 8.2563 | 75 6.19 |
| 6. Middle Wool Ram Fleece. | | | | | | |
| 1, .. | 161.75 | 8.105 | 4.75 | 310 | 5.9845 | 70 3.49 |

When we come to the Third class the Committee say:

"In determining the value of the wool, the Committee placed the cleansed fleeces of each class side by side, on a table, so that the comparison by eye and touch was easy and satisfactory. The relative value was the point aimed at, and the committee took \$1 as the standard for the best fleeces, and rated the others accordingly, not intending to say what the wool may sell for."

On the 14 Merino fleeces in classes 3 and 4, the average shrinkage is over 68 per cent., which is about as poor a return as we remember to have seen recorded—less than one third wool to over two-thirds extraneous matter. Although in these two classes the animal's weight was not required, it was very properly taken, and is mentioned above. The committee quite forcibly remark

"In the class for the Pottle prize are eight fleeces of five pounds and less than six pounds with only sixty-three hundredths variation, while these same fleeces, uncleaned, vary six pounds. This shows how valueless are the published weights of uncleaned fleeces, that abound in the newspapers. The business of the wool grower is to raise wool, and he may well inquire whether the cost to him of these excessively heavy, uncleaned fleeces, is not more than a prudent manufacturer can afford to pay."

In class 5, only three sheep were exhibited, the 1st and 3d Cotswolds, and the 2d a Leicester, while in class 6th there was only a single South-Down, and that probably a quite inferior representative of the breed. The committee say, as regards the 5th class: "The most remarkable thing brought out in this class, is the fact that a sheep which weighed only 100.25 pounds gave of cleansed wool 9.03 pounds, and one of his competitors, a Leicester ram, three years old, weighed 209 pounds, and only gave 8.13 pounds." We have here, moreover, for the first time we believe, the basis for such a comparison between the value of the wool yielded by the Long Wools and Merinos respectively, as that we give below:

| Live Weight | Value of Fleece. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 14 Merinos average, ... 108.30 lbs. | and yield \$4.85 each. |
| 3 Long Wools average, 144.75 lbs. | do. 6.89 do. |

In other words, while \$4.47 is the money value of the wool produced by 100 lbs. of Merinos, the Long Wools give \$4.76 to the same weight of carcass, which shows a slight money difference in favor of the latter, so far as the two breeds were fairly represented in the trial, and on the supposition that both consume food in proportion to their weight of body.—Country Gentleman.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

The following flattering allusions to our Maryland Farmer we extract from a few of the many letters we are daily receiving from subscribers:

A correspondent at Charlotte, N. C., in remitting, says:

"And let me add as expressive of my pleasure in regularly receiving the 'Maryland Farmer,' that in no other way could I spend the same money so well, and I expect to be one of your permanent subscribers."

B. of Cartersville, Cass Co, Geo., writes us Oct. 6th:

"The Farmer is destined to be a success in this section of Georgia. Were it not that the farmers are so poor you would have found it out ere this. You may expect more new names soon."

A Prince George's County correspondent writes:

"The September No. of the Farmer came safely to hand and well sustains the name it bears in this county."

An old correspondent at Monrovia, Md., writing us on business, to show his appreciation of our Farmer, says:

"Do not stop the Farmer, for I would not do without it for twice its price! I will be in Baltimore soon."

THE LADIES HOME.—This beautiful weekly is conducted with great ability by Thos. S. Powell and L. Virginia French, editress. It is superior in its typography, chaste in its literature, and pure in its morals, and devoted to the varied interests of Southern womanhood, and should be well sustained by our people. It is published at Atlanta, Georgia, at \$5 per annum. Send for it and you will not begrudge your money. We will furnish the "Maryland Farmer" and the "Ladies Home," for \$5.50 per annum.

"OUTPOST" is the title of a novel, from an American pen, soon to be published by J. E. Tilton & Co. From a glance over the proof sheets we should judge it would make its mark. The freshness and originality of the style, incidents and characterization, show an unhackneyed mind. The childhood of the heroine is represented with a mingled pathos and humor, such as we have not noticed in romance since Dicken's Little Nell and Mrs. Stowe's Eva.—Boston Daily Evening Transcript.

KILLING HOGS.

The *Rural World* gives the following advice to those about to engage in the exciting business of killing hogs:

The first of all is, kill a hog quietly—as quick as you can, and with as little excitement as possible. This holds good with respect to all animals. The reason is, the meat is better. There is not that feverish excitement, which hurts the flesh, develops a rank flavor, and injures the keeping quality.—Some butchers shoot their hogs; others knock them in the head. The hog taken at once by a sufficient force at hand, and properly stuck is, perhaps, as good a way as any, if not the best. Let each man exercise his judgment, but do his work quick.—Scald long—that is, be long at it—rather than short and hot, as the latter is pretty sure to fasten instead of loosen the hair. In cleaning a hog, the greatest attention should be paid to the head and feet. There is nothing better in a hog than soured feet; and they are the most difficult, with the head, to clean—but can be cleaned better when done immediately, hot from the water. Let your motions in dipping a hog be constant, with now and then an airing. This airing must be short, whether your water is hot or less hot. Too many hands, providing they are not in the way of each other, cannot be employed in scalding and cleaning a hog.—When we say cleaning, we mean not only the hair taken off, but the water kept clean, the hog going in with as little dirt as possible. Dirty water will impart its flavor to the skin; it will affect it seriously. Even if the rind is used for soap, or thrown away, it will tell on the meat in the barrel. A man cannot be too cleanly in butchering hogs. Another thing: When dressed, there should be plenty of expansion to the carcass, so as to give a free admission of air, or thick pork, which in its nature is hot, will be touched with taint—a greenish cast will be given it before it is cut up. This difficulty is heightened by the excitement when the hog is killed. Quietly killed, thoroughly cleaned, and well packed when cold, in plenty of salt, and kept in a cool place—there will be no difficulty in keeping pork sound and sweet. Have good clean salt—a thing of some importance—and if your pork has been made from old corn, you have nothing more to wish.

We insert in this connection the *Germantown Telegraph's* receipt for curing meat:

To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, half pound of sugar, half ounce of saltpetre, half ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.

Recipe for Sausage Meat.

The following practice I have been in the habit of, for the last 25 years, and can confidently recommend it. It is important, in the first place, *not to allow your meat to lay in bulk* after it is separated from the body of the hog, but keep it *spread out until you are ready to cut fine*. If it lays sometime in bulk, your sausages will soon become strong. This plan prevents it. When you are ready, cut it in small pieces for grinding through a cutter, and weigh, in order for seasoning. Then for every 40 lbs. of meat take 13 oz. of salt, 4 oz. of best black pepper and 2 ozs. of sage, all of which mix together. Then mix this with your meat. Afterwards put it through your sausage grinder, and T. will find, if he is a judge of good sausage, an article, in that line, that is first-rate.—*Corres. Country Gentleman.*

WHEAT.—The *Ral. Sentinel* urges the planters to make extensive preparations for seeding a large crop of wheat, and says, the wheat grown on the best lands in North Carolina is not inferior to any in the world.

We give the same advice to our readers. The folly of relying too much on one staple is shown by the course of the cotton planters, this year. They went in, entirely, almost, for cotton. Now, they are suffering for *bread*, and have not enough of the "King" to purchase a supply of the necessaries of life.

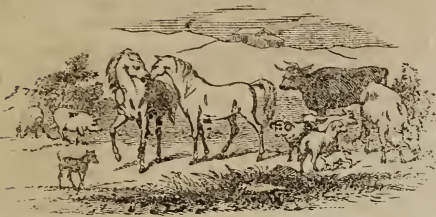
Tobacco is our main dependence; but, let us take other chances, too. Make them secondary, it is true, but still, corn, wheat, oats, etc., ought to be cultivated extensively. Nor ought our farmers to neglect the cultivation of grass. Let them sow a quantity of clover, and manure highly. If these secondary crops be attended to, then, should the tobacco fail, our people would have something to fall back upon.—*Danville Times, Oct. 17th, 1866.*

PEACH CROP IN CECIL COUNTY.—As an evidence of the great and growing importance of the peach crop in this county, it may be interesting to learn: that Mr. J. W. Wroth, Commission Merchant, sold alone during the past season 25,049 baskets of peaches, for which he obtained \$52,993.60. These peaches were all grown in Sassafras Neck, and form but a small proportion of the quantity that was shipped to New York and Philadelphia.—*Cecil Democrat.*

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1867, has just been published by Fowler & Wells, New York. This is a valuable little book, containing much useful and instructive matter, portraits and other illustrations. Price 20 cents. It is well worth the money.

Do good whenever you can—and forget it.

Dive Stock Register.



Best Breeds of Cattle for Dairy Purposes.

A writer on dairy stock, in the *Mark Lane Express*, thus alludes to the breeds most in esteem in Great Britain :

"Of breeds in general use, and of acknowledged merit for dairy purposes, are the Dutch, Short Horns, Crosses, and the Ayrshire. Dutch cattle are of large size; prevailing color black, with sometimes a white patch over the back, resembling a sheet, and are, from this, distinguished by the name of sheeted cows. They are heavy milkers, but the milk is of rather poor quality, and not very productive of butter. For this reason they are more suitable for parties who have large contracts, and supply work-houses, prisons, hospitals, and other public institutions with milk, than for the ordinary farmer who has to manufacture his produce into butter and cheese. Another very serious objection to Dutch cattle is the difficulty of fattening them when past their prime, and the large quantity of food they consume in the endeavor to prepare them for the butcher. On account of these two faults in the character of this, at one time rather popular breed, they have of late years been going down in public estimation.

Of all other descriptions of cattle, Short Horn Crosses are now the most popular, where dairy business and rearing and feeding are carried on simultaneously. They are, for the most part, admirable milkers; their calves, both heifers and bullocks, can be fed off at an early age, and, coming to heavy weights, bring large and remunerative prices; while the cows themselves, when no longer useful for the dairy, are easily fattened, and can be quickly got rid of. In the three kingdoms, but more particularly England and Ireland, this variety of cattle is to be found in every county, and on every kind of land, varying in size, of course, according to the quality of the land. The same distinctive features are, however, always retained, and they attain immense size, and give extraordinary quantities of milk, where the soil is rich and the climate congenial to their habits and constitution.

The Ayrshire next claims attention; and it may be concluded with safety that when dairy produce is the sole object, and where the land is light and of indifferent quality, this breed is the most valuable of any. Mere size in this case is not much of an object, as the small Ayrshire is considered a better dairy cow than the larger or medium sized variety. To keep them small in size, and partly to adapt them to the inferior pastures of Ayrshire and neighboring counties, they are very moderately kept in

the earlier stages of their growth, particularly in the second year. This is supposed to add to their milking properties, and as they are generally made to produce at the age of two years, an Ayrshire cow on her native pastures is usually very small indeed. When removed to other countries, and placed upon richer pasture, they grow larger; but by doing so, the milking powers are unquestionably injured.—So marked is this principle, that the Ayrshire cow is seldom found in the same perfection, as a milker, as she is to be seen on her native soil, which may be said to comprise the county from which she derives her name, and the adjacent counties of Lanark, Renfrew and Dumbarton. There she takes her position as the dairy cow *par excellence*, and is highly and deservedly prized."

BREEDING AND FEEDING PIGS.

I would recommend a careful selection of both boar and sow. Much more attention should be paid than generally is to this branch of the subject. First procure of the best breed; it costs even less to keep a good than an inferior animal, but it is not worth while to speak of things here which I presume every body knows already. I will give my views on the selection and management of breeding stock and their progeny. The boar should be less, rather than larger, than the sow, and more compact in form.—The sow should have a broad deep chest, round rib, deep and broad loin, large ham, and good length of body, according to height, and yet not too heavy bones. Always avoid breeding in and in, as hogs breed fast. They likewise degenerate in the same proportion, where no attention is paid to a proper crossing. I endeavor to avoid letting my sows have the hog till they are eight or nine months old, as I believe a sow should not commence to suckle until full a year old, as I am satisfied from experience, that sows allowed to breed too young, not only checks their own growth and proper development, but their progeny will also be less in size and vigor. For the same reason I would not use a boar till six or eight months old, and but little under a year, and I think both continue to do better for raising fine large pigs until four to six years old, unless the sow should get too heavy and lazy, and over lay her pigs. If a sow tends to keep too fat for breeding with proper feed, breed her the faster, for the tendency to over-fat is objectionable in a breeding sow as conducing to danger in parturition. It is well to increase the quantity and quality of a sow's feed a week or so before pigging, as it tends to increase the flow of milk for the young; but she should be fed sparingly on light food for a day or two after, then as much good nourishing food as she will eat, for no sow can furnish milk enough for the increased demand of a large and growing family with scanty feed, nor even with any amount can she furnish a sufficiency of nourishment for 6 to 10 pigs. There-

fore, if you wish the pigs to become properly developed, they must be supplied with milk or other food, as soon as they will eat. A sow should never be allowed to get poor while suckling. Feed pigs plentifully whilst young, that they may grow up and be properly developed—will pay twenty per cent. better than at an advanced age. I generally allow my pigs to remain with sow till 2 months old, and I think it best to leave one or two on a few days after the others are taken off, to relieve the sow.—Care should be taken to have each sow alone some time before pigging, that she may be reconciled to her quarters, and become perfectly quiet and contented. If cold weather, a dry warm shelter is indispensable; if warm weather, they do very well at liberty in an open lot or field, with but little bedding; when much litter is allowed, the pigs are more likely to get smothered or overlaid particularly if a fat lazy old sow. Hogs as a general thing, will grow, thrive, and fatten well confined, in not too close pens, all their days, if the sty is kept clean and well ventilated, with occasional throwing to them a little charcoal, ashes, old lime, rotten wood, mortar, sods or fresh earth. Such things they seem to need and relish very much, it helps to keep their stomachs in tone. But pigs very much enjoy a range of a lot or pasture, it tends to their health and comfort. I have often had hogs to do well on pasture from middle of May till October, with occasionally a little salt and no feed; but I believe some feed with the pasture during the summer will pay well, as it will aid in their growth. For the last eight or ten years I have cooked feed for my hogs. I have a steamer fixed up and can boil and make one or two hogheads of mush at a time. I cook food as a matter of economy, believing about one fourth the grain is saved thereby. I generally feed of corn 2 parts and oats 1 part, ground together, and feed considerable of whole corn, particularly in the fall, before it gets hard and dry. Feed when cooked should be allowed to get nearly cold before being given to the pigs. In short, let us have the best breeds, the best breeding, and the best feeding, to insure a good stock of any kind.

THOMAS WOOD.

Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

TEXAS CATTLE.—Few people from abroad can form the remotest idea of the vast herds of cattle owned in Texas. When we state that it is not unusual for one individual to be the possessor of 10,000 head of horned cattle, the increase of which will approximate yearly to four thousand calves, some idea may be formed as to the great source of wealth we have in Western Texas. Instead of the Western and Northern States supplying the Old and New World with packed beef, as is now the case it will be done in Texas, where a beef weighing 660 to 700 pounds can be purchased for \$25, instead of \$65 to 90 in the North and West.—*Indianola Times*.

TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF COWS.—In order to judge of the qualities of a good milch cow, the shape and size of the animal in whole and detail should be considered, the temperament and disposition, also the strength of the constitution. If these points are well developed, the cow will generally prove to be a first class milker. Cows that “*handle well*” are always to be preferred for the dairy, as it indicates a good milker in a cow, whose skin is somewhat loose, and that will spring when pinched with the fore finger and thumb. The thigh veins should be large, easily felt with the hand, and the udder should be capacious. It makes a great deal of difference in a milch cow, whether she be mild and gentle or not, for the milder a cow is the more milk will she give; therefore, in judging a cow, look out for a mild eye, and a placid expression of face.—*Rural American*.

Management of Stiff Clays.

In dealing with a stiff clay farm, deficient in buildings or shelter for stock, I should depend almost entirely on green crops that could be spring and summer fed—plenty of tares, clover and rape. The mangold not to be commenced until March or April. Beans to be well manured, and thoroughly cleaned, and then consumed on the farm. As a general rule I grow one-eighth beans, one-eighth clover, one-eighth tares, one-eighth mangold, the rest corn, thus making the rotation once in eight years.

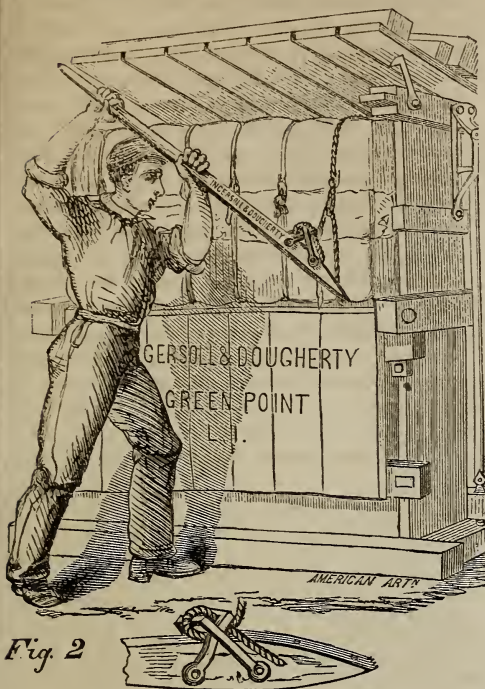
As a golden rule, never omit ploughing or digging your land before the last frost. One night's frost will do more cultivation than all the harrows and rolls. Of course all your stubbles will be scarified during the hot month of September, when twenty four hours' sunshine in our country will perish every weed.

Nothing is easier than working a drained heavy-land farm if you watch your opportunity, and avoid spring ploughing.—*Mechi*.

PROPOSED MEETING OF VIRGINIA FARMERS.—A call appears in the *Richmond Enquirer* for a meeting of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and of the farmers generally, at Richmond, on the 20th of November, “for consultation on the many important subjects that so urgently demand the calm consideration of the wise and true men of the State.” The *Enquirer*, commenting on the call, says: “New circumstances are upon our farmers, and a comparison of opinions and experience as to the best mode of dealing with them, is one of the great wants of the times.”

POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the “*Maryland Farmer*”—to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

INGERSOLL'S BALE BAND-TIGHTENER.



The device represented in the annexed engraving is equally simple and useful, and is designed as a substitute for the hand-spike heretofore used in tightening up the bands of hay, cotton, and other bales. Although somewhat similarly used and but a trifle more complicated than the hand-spike, it is greatly superior to that contrivance in effecting the object to be attained. Thus, instead of coiling the loose end of the band, after it has passed through the slip-knot, around the spike or bar, it is passed between stirrup-like grippers or clamps (more clearly shown in Fig. 2) attached to a lever which, in being forcibly depressed, effectually tightens up the band, the grip of the clamps increasing on it in proportion to the force applied or resistance encountered, which obviates all chance of slipping, however tight the band may be drawn, and admits of increased tightness being secured.

This cheap and useful tool, which ought to be in the possession of all packers, and on which measures have been taken to secure Letters-Patent, is manufactured by Messrs. Ingersoll & Dougherty, of Greenpoint, N. Y.—From *American Artisan*, New York.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING—President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing the 29th of this month, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God.

WANTED FOR 1867—5000 additional readers to the "MARYLAND FARMER," one of the best agricultural magazines in this country. All applying will please enclose \$1.50, and direct to S. Sands Mills & Co., Baltimore.

YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fair of the York County Society, held on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October, was one of great success. The weather was fair, the attendance very large and the display in many respects, the best ever held in Pennsylvania. The Agricultural Implement department was numerously represented; the stock of animals of the choicest character, and the Horticultural and Floricultural display full and exceedingly attractive. The following we condense from the very full and able reports on the Exhibition, from the "True Democrat," published at York.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, owned and carried on by J. B. FARQUHAR & Co., had over fifty different articles on exhibition, which were truly models of fine workmanship, neatness and strength. Their display of Agricultural Implements was the largest on the ground, and attracted much interest and attention.

We were attracted by the *Steel Plows* of various kinds, right and left, two and three horse. These plows seem to possess the merits of all others combined, and have many merits over others we have seen. They are exceedingly strong and durable, are made entirely of polished steel, run light, and owing to construction of mould board and polished surface, will turn the most sticky soil even and well. There were also several *Superior Cast Plows*, with Saliden & Simpson's patent portable point.

We examined a large variety of *Cultivators*, for general use. These are all arranged to expand to any required width, and are represented to do work in the most thorough manner. We were particularly pleased with the reversible tooth Cultivator. It is bolted on a reversible steel plate or tooth, which can be worn from either end, and when entirely worn out, a new set may be procured at about a blacksmith's charge for one sharpening of the old style.

A large and handsome display of *Iron Triple Geared Horse Powers* were next shown us by Mr. Farquhar.—Three, four, six, eight and ten horse powers adapted to driving all kinds of agricultural machinery. In lightness of draft and durability, they are represented to far excel any others in use. The proprietors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works have been manufacturing them for ten years past, and have sold them over all portions of the country. Owing to their peculiar construction, the strain of the team is all the time divided among and borne by nine cogs, instead of but two as in the ordinary power.—The consequence is that the liability of wear and breakage, is but one-fifth as great as in the old style powers. [This Triple power, we learn, secured the first premium of the Society, for its superiority over all others, and has been forwarded to the Agricultural house of E. Whitman & Sons, of Baltimore, who hold it for sale.] Attached to one of these powers was a separator for threshing, cleaning and bagging grain, all in one operation. Among the many advantages of this machine are the great saving of grain and labor, as every grain that is fed in the thresher passes in the bag, cleaned ready for market.

Among the farming utensils exhibited by this firm, was a *Patent Self-Delivering Steel Tooth Wheel Horse Rake*, *Horse Hay Forks* or elevators, of different varieties, a cutting box of simple construction, and several bundles of *plow handles*, made and finished in the most improved method. Messrs. Farquhar & Co., have a large handle factory where thousands of plow handles are turned out weekly and shipped all over the country.

From Wm. Corse & Son, of Clairmont Nurseries, Baltimore county, their catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Horticultural.

LATITUDE FOR PEACHES.

THE ISOTHERMAL LINE OF PEACHES.—Geo. Bartlett says that he believes it was first discovered by Mr. Southwick, of Rhode Island, that the destruction of fruit buds upon peach trees took place in winter, and not from spring frosts.* Mr. John Osborn, a neighbor of his then set about finding what degree of cold produced that destruction. He found they were never killed except the thermometer was 18 degrees Fah. below zero. Mr. Bartlett then ascertained by a series of meteorological tables published in the American Almanac, that the isothermal line of 18 degrees below zero, is based upon latitude 41 deg. and that a line based upon latitude 43 deg. with its natural deflections, is the northern limit to which peach culture can be carried with success, as the temperature north of that line is liable to fall 18 degrees below zero every winter. To discover when your buds are killed, cut them open with a sharp knife, and you will find the center black. Those which are alive are green and fresh. Mr. Carpenter illustrated that the fruit buds of the peach would always be found upon wood of the present year's growth, and unless the trees are thrifty enough to produce a good growth of new wood, they will fail to be fruitful. Generally speaking, there are more fruit buds than can be perfected; he therefore recommends a system of summer pruning by clipping one-third to one-half of all the new branches. In planting new trees, use them only one year old from the bud, and cut back severely; afterward shorten the branches every year, and the trees will continue to be productive. It is poverty of growth or overbearing that produce the yellows.

JOHN C. BERGEN—I dispute this theory, for it is nothing but theory; it has no foundation in fact.—What we want, and what should be sent out as the opinions of the club, are facts, and not baseless theories. A few years ago I planted a peach orchard upon land that certainly was not troubled with poverty. The trees made a luxuriant growth, bore very little fruit, and died of the yellows. There's one fact to offset a good deal of theory.

Mr. CARPENTER contended that the trees must have died from borers instead of yellows.

SOLOM ROBINSON disputed this theory as ridiculous, because peach trees that are touched with borers sufficiently to produce death, never have a

[*Many of our Maryland peach growers, especially of Anne Arundel County, hold to the theory that the destruction of fruit buds is caused by the cold of winter rather than by the frosts of spring. Our friend J. S. R. would confer a favor by submitting his experience to the public.

thrifty appearance. Mr. Bartlett recommended planting peach orchards upon hills, instead of valleys, wherever the buds are liable to winter kill.—Mr. Bergen said that poverty of soil did not kill peach trees, because some of the finest peach orchards of New Jersey were planted upon poor, light, sandy land. A gentleman from Burlington county, N. J., said that the style of pruning them was entirely different from the one recommended by Mr. Carpenter. The young trees, when taken from the nursery to the orchard, are pruned as smooth as walking sticks. Another gentleman said he had found upon one of the mountains of this State two belts of fruitful trees about half a mile wide upon the eastern slope, one near the top, and the other at the foot of the mountain. On the western slope of the same mountain peach trees did not succeed at all. Mr. Williams, Sr., gave as a reason why buds kill in valleys rather than on hills, that it is because they swell more in autumn. Whenever the buds are killed by cold weather in winter, it will be found owing to the condition of the weather in autumn. The Lake region of New York has an advantage of at least three degrees of latitude over other sections for fruit growing.

Mr. QUINN, of New Jersey, stated that he was in the practice of planting about 600 peach trees per year, and prunes them to a mere stick. They make one year's growth and are then cut back. The ground is kept well plowed, the trees planted 12 by 15 feet. They are well examined for worms, and yet with all the care given, they die regularly at four years old. Professor Tillman gave a very interesting dissertation upon the natural law which governs the growth of leaves upon all plants, those of the same order being always certain to produce the same number, as, for instance, either single, in pairs, or in triplets, or in bunches of five or more attached to the same peduncle.—*Discussion at the New York Fruit Growers' Club.*

THE YELLOWS IN PEACH TREES.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* thus speaks of this fatal peach disease:—"When a tree is attacked by the genuine disease, it first ripens its fruit, some weeks prematurely, with dark discolorations of the flesh, and an insipid flavor. Very small, wiry shoots spring out of the larger branches,—the whole assumes a yellow and sickly appearance, and the tree scarcely ever survives the second year. The poison is conveyed to a healthy tree by pruning it with a knife previously used on a diseased one, and is conveyed by the pollen, as affected trees poison the nearest branches of those surrounding it. I have never known trees affected by this disease, even in its incipient stages, that escaped by any management."

Flowers are the brightest things of earth.

Cover Your Vines and Plants.

The advice cannot be too often given to all who cultivate vines and plants, as to their protection through the winter and early spring. We have found, after a good many years of experience, that there is no mode of guarding all vines and plants not entirely hardy, against our occasionally severe winters, as *laying them down and covering them with soil*. Of course we mean those which can be so treated. The covering should not be more than two to four inches, according to the nature of the thing laid down. If too much earth is used, the buds, from the heat of the ground in March, may burst too early, and may be damaged by a late frost when taken up, which should rarely be done before the first of April. All young Grape-vines should be laid down, though it will prove of great benefit, in our judgment, to *all* grape-vines, young or old, hardy or otherwise, to prune them and lay them down and cover them with a few inches of soil. All Raspberry canes should be pruned and laid down; so should Roses that are liable to damage from the frost. Strawing-up roses and other deciduous flowers and shrubbery, as it is usually done, that is, binding them as tightly almost as a pole, is far more injurious to them than no protection at all. Where strawing-up is resorted to, it should be applied *only on the side exposed to the sun*.

All flower borders should have a good covering of stable manure—horse manure being very good for this purpose. In the spring the long stuff should be raked off, and the rest forked in. It will not only protect the roots against injury during the winter, but the plants will appear in the spring greatly invigorated, and the flowers will be much more abundant and prove of much higher colors and greater beauty. Even leaves, straw, debris of any kind; or, if there be nothing else, a slight covering of soil will be of good service.

We trust that no one who values the things about his premises here referred to, will neglect this brief advice—and now is the time to attend to it—at least not later than the last of this month—*El. Germantown Telegraph*.

DESTROYING THE APPLE TREE WORMS.—As soon as the nests are large enough to be readily seen, which is while the worms are quite small, make a soap suds of the consistence of thin cream, take a light pole of length adapted to the height of your trees, tie firmly on the small end a swab, letting it project four or five inches over the end. With this, apply the suds to the nests, twisting them around the swab, and thoroughly wetting the worms and the limb where the nest is. Rest assured they will soon be "*deadly sick*" of "*soft soaping*." Of various methods, I find this the easiest and most effective.—A. KNIFFEN.

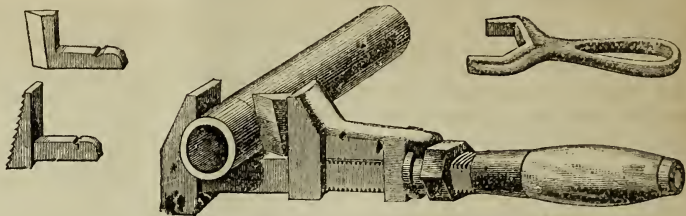
Mulching Fruit Trees.

Many young trees are lost during the heat of summer, which might have been preserved by careful mulching. A large amount of water is abstracted from the soil by the roots of trees, and with the matters held in solution to form tree fruit, etc., is carried by capillary attraction to the leaves, when it is restored to the atmosphere. Unless the ground is mulched, this water, so necessary to the processes of growth, is evaporated from the slight covering of earth around the trees, or is so warmed by the sun, that it enters the circulation in a lukewarm state, which is apt to stiffen the vegetable albumen of the sap, and cause summer blight, etc., as in the pear tree. A little new mown hay or straw, put around the tree, so as to cover the ground as far as the roots extend, will prevent this difficulty, and also save much labor in keeping down weeds. In the fall the mulch may be removed until the tree parts with its leaves, and then restored to protect the roots from frost. When trees have attained a few years growth, these precautions are not so necessary, but with young trees, especially the dwarf pear, apple, and various ornamental trees, it is extremely desirable that the soil around the roots should be systematically mulched, thus being kept cool and moist, while the water in the soil performs its functions by receiving in solution, and carrying throughout the tree, the organic and inorganic elements which go to perfect the growth of wood and fruit.—*Working Farmer*.

PROTECTING TREES AGAINST WORMS.—The bandage system, which we were the first to suggest some fifteen years ago, and often referred to since, is the only effectual protection we have yet seen against the operations of the worm in fruit trees. We repeat again that in not a single instance have we ever had a worm in our dwarf pear trees where this system was properly followed. It is simply to bandage the bottom of the tree with any kind of muslin or cloth and tie it, letting the bandage be about six inches above ground and two inches below. It should be applied in February or as soon as the ground is in a fit condition to go upon. These bandages should be removed at the end of October. As long as this is continued we defy the worm. The bug lays its eggs an inch or two above the ground early in the spring, that is as soon as the warm days in March will admit of its coming forth from its winter quarters; the eggs are soon hatched by the sun, being laid on the sunny-side of the trunk, and young grub finds its way down to the soft bark beneath the soil where it gradually works its way in. The bandage prevents both the laying of the eggs and the descent of the grub. Let doubters try it. One man will bandage two hundred trees in a day. We have no doubt it will also protect the peach tree in the same way.—*Ger. Tel.*

WEBSTER'S PATENT WRENCH.

This valuable wrench was on exhibition at the late Maryland Institute Fair, held in Baltimore, and attracted the attention of all practical mechanics. It is really a useful invention, and admirably adapted to the wants of the planter and farmer, for with it they can cut off and screw up bolts, nuts, round rods, steam, gas, brass and lead pipes. It will also hold a round rod or bolt in screwing off a rusty nut. We have witnessed it doing all these with the greatest ease, and in the most perfect manner. While it possesses the qualities of different tools combined, it may be taken apart and conveniently carried in the pocket, obviating the necessity of carrying a number of tools used in putting up and repairing work. These instruments are made of the best material and in the most substantial manner, at the establishment of Webster & Co., No. 17 Dey street, New York, and are on exhibition at E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore.



Catalogues, &c., Received.

From John S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., his Descriptive and Price Catalogue of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grape vines, Currants, &c., for the fall of 1866 and spring of 1867.

From John Perkins, Fairview Nurseries, Moorestown, N. J., his catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Berries, &c.

From Edward J. Evans & Co., Central Nurseries, York, Pa., descriptive Catalogue of Strawberry plants, Bulbs and Grape Vines.

From Emery Brothers, Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company, N. Y., their illustrated circular.

OUR RELIGIOUS EXCHANGES.

"CHRISTIAN OBSERVER AND PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS"—Richmond, Va.—\$4 per annum.

"CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN."—Richmond, Va.—\$4 per annum.

"BAPTIST WITNESS"—Nashville, Tenn.

"SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE"—Macon, Ga.—\$3 per annum.

"LUTHERAN OBSERVER"—Baltimore, Md.—\$3 per annum.

"CATHOLIC MIRROR"—Baltimore, Md.

"METHODIST PROTESTANT."—Baltimore, Md.—\$3 per annum.

"LUTHERAN VISITOR"—Staunton, Va.—\$1.50 per annum.

THE "TURF, FIELD AND FARM," is the best paper of its kind in this country—published weekly, by S. D. Bruce, Esq., New York, at \$5 per annum—we will furnish both the "Maryland Farmer" and the above at \$5.50 per annum. Try it for one year.

\$1.50 will receive one copy of the "Maryland Farmer" for the year 1867—and a new subscriber sent this month, will receive the paper for November and December of 1866.

\$5 will receive four copies for the year 1867, and new subscribers will be furnished with the November and December numbers for 1866.

\$12 will receive ten copies for 1867—new subscribers will receive the November and December numbers of 1866. A copy, free, will be sent to the getter up of the club of ten.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—I know a farmer with 600 acres, who says that if he spends £1 per acre in artificial manures, his farm pays; if not, it loses. I know some who spend double that sum. I have only placed 10s. per acre for artificial manure because I produce much manure by feeding animals, which, if there is capital, is the cheapest way of getting genuine manure.—*Mechi.*

BRICK MACHINE.—In answer to the gentleman who inquired about brick machines, I would say for the past year I have been posting myself in regard to all brick and tile machines, and I have come to the conclusion that F. H. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., has the best machine now in operation, taking all things into consideration. We have one of his small machines in operation, and the longer we use it the better we like it. It requires but little experience to run the machine. Mr. Smith must advertise with you if he wants anything more known about his machine.—WM. S. THOMAS, in Country Gentleman.

CREAM IN WINTER.—Keep where moderately warm, and add at each milking (or once a day) a little hot milk. Heat the milk till almost to the boiling point; heat it fresh from the cow. The quantity is about a pint to a pailful at each milking. The effect of this is to prevent the cream from turning bitter; the buttermilk will be as sweet and fresh as in summer, and the butter in consequence will be better than without this treatment. We have this from an old, experienced dairyman, who has practiced it for many years, and we are personally known to the excellence of the practice. It is a point that should be known—for there is much bad butter made in winter, and buttermilk unfit to use.—*Ex.*

PRESERVING MILK.—An easy way of preserving milk or cream sweet for a long time, or of removing the sourness when it has already come on, is to add to it a small quantity of common soda, pearl ash or magnesia, of the druggist shop. So it is said.

Ladies Department.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

Rev. Mr. Magill, rector of St. Paul's Church, Peru, Illinois, being asked the above question by a lady, responds as follows:

I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
In the bonds of affection and love;
I have knocked at the door,
Once wretched and poor,
And there for admission I stood.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
With a moral quite fraught
With sentiments holy and true;
Then onward I travelled,
To have it unravelled,
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend;
When lo! I perceived,
In due form revealed,
A Master, and Brother, and Friend.

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related,
What happened when I was made free;
But I've "passed" since then,
And was "raised" up again
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "Arched,"
And find out the treasures long lost;
When, behold! a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A voice, which my ears did accost.

Through the "rails" I then went,
And succeeded at length
The "Sanctum Sanctorum" to find;
By the "Signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained
Employment, which suited my mind.

In the depths I then wrought,
And most carefully sought
For treasures so long hidden there;
And by labour and toil,
I discovered rich spoil,
Which are kept by the craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived,
I further contrived
Among valient Knight's to appear;
And as pilgrim and Knight,
I stood ready to fight,
Nor Saracen foe did I fear.

For the widow distressed
There is a chord in my breast;
For the helpless and orphan I feel:
And my word I could draw
To maintain the pure law
Which the duty of Masons reveal.

Thus have I revealed
(Yet wisely concealed)
What the "free and accepted" well know,
I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
As a brother, wherever I go.

Flowers speak a language which we yet may learn,
A divination of mysterious might.

WILD MADGE.

"Cousin, where did you pick up that homely little elf that was scrubbing the stoop when I came in?"

"Hush, Paul, she will hear you. She came here one night almost frozen and in a starving condition, so mamma took her in, and let her work for her board. We call her wild Madge."

"A good name, upon my word. Why it's as good as a dose of salts to look at her. I am seriously inclined to fall in love with her beautiful phiz. What would you advise me to do, coz?"

"I would advise you to stop making fun of the poor child. So we will change the subject, if you please."

Paul Raynor was a young man of perhaps twenty-two or three years, who, having an abundant share of this world's goods, was inclined to ignore those less favored by fortune, and consequently his proud and overbearing manner rendered him disagreeable to those whom he termed his inferiors.

That he was handsome we will admit—at least so thought Madge, as she watched him come up the walk, his curly locks blowing in the wind. Very grand he looked to her unsophisticated eyes, and she stepped aside with a feeling of awe as he passed, stopping to listen to his voice as it sounded through the open window of the room above. But when she heard the first sentence that passed his lips she stood spell bound, drinking in every word he uttered; and very pale was that pale little face as she turned again to her work, wondering if she really was such an ugly little elf as he called her.

When work was done she quietly slipped away to her little garret bed-room and taking a piece of glass that she had found, from her pocket, eagerly scanned the features before her, and truly they were not very pretty.

She was, perhaps, fourteen years of age, and though at first glance we would term her decidedly homely, after a moment's study there was something peculiarly interesting in that little face. Certainly the eyes were too large and wild looking, and as the wild orbs rolled hither and thither they had a strange weird expression. The features were small and pinched, and the complexion what might be called muddy, while very black, straight hair, cropped close around her head, comprised the picture that Madge was gazing at so earnestly, and it did not please her apparently, for with a long drawn sigh she laid the glass aside, and sitting by the window muttered:

"No, I don't hate him for saying so, for he don't know how it hurt me; and besides I am just as homely as he said, and worse, too. But what of it! I am only a poor servant! O dear!" she exclaimed, rising, "I wish I might be somebody, and have people love me—and I will, too!" she said, bringing her hard little hand down on the window-sill. "If I am homely, I can be better than a mere drudge!" and in her childish face there grew a look of high womanly resolve, indicative of a high and noble intellect.

During his visit Paul seemed to take special pains to worry and provoke poor Madge: and many a joke did he thoughtlessly crack at her expense, never thinking it worth his while to speak a civil, or pleasant word to the poor wail, till she grew to shun him as she would a serpent; and, to cap the climax, the day before he was to return home, as he was riding toward the house, on horseback, seeing Madge in the yard and thinking it a good time to show his authority, he ordered her to open the gate.

"Why don't you run, you ugly whelp?" Take that for not obeying a gentleman's orders with better grace!" so saying he gave her a cut across the neck which made her start and turn pale, but in a second the hot blood mounted to her face, and her large eyes flashed defiance as she watched him out of sight, his mocking laugh still ringing in her ears when

with a wail, she sank into the tall grass, her little form convulsed with sobs.

Nine years have passed away, and the scene opens before us in one of the most stylish palaces of our metropolis.

The drawing-rooms are filled with wealth and beauty, in honor of the return of the hostess' adopted daughter after a lengthy sojourn in foreign parts.

"Zounds! Will, who is that splendid girl surrounded by the group of gentlemen yonder? Decidedly the handsomest woman I ever saw. She fairly takes one's breath away; and what an eye she has! Superb! magnificent! But tell me who she is, I am dying to know."

"Upon my word, Paul, you are rather fidgetty. I had an idea you were impregnable to the charms of womankind in general."

"Stop your nonsense, Will, and answer me."

"Why, that is our hostess' daughter, Miss Raleigh! and I don't wonder at your admiration, for she is decidedly the handsomest woman of my acquaintance."

"Can it be possible? Why, I understood she was a mere foundling whom Mrs. Raleigh had taken out of charity."

"You are right; she was; but it was found she possessed talents of a very high order, so Mrs. Raleigh educated her, and adopted her as her own. I would advise you not to devour her with your eyes, for you perceive she has other admirers besides yourself."

The first opportunity that offered, Paul Raynor, for he it was, sought and obtained an introduction. When his name was announced a slight smile played over her features for a moment, but quickly passed, and she greeted him with her accustomed grace.

If he was charmed at a distance, he was completely enthralled when listening to her witty and animated conversation. Never had he seen a woman who had so completely captivated him. A careless glance from her eye would send the blood surging through his veins like wildfire, and he would listen to her lightest word with rapture.

Weeks and months passed. Miss Raleigh was the acknowledged belle of society,—was ever surrounded by admirers, ever ready to do her bidding. Not mere brainless fops, but noble and gifted men and women who appreciated her for her beautiful and richly cultivated mind.

But among them all none worshipped with more fervor than Paul. She was superior to the woman of his acquaintance; and from her he caught a glimpse of a higher and nobler life of which he had not dreamed of before. To win her for his own, at the earliest possible moment, he was fully determined; but though she had always welcomed him as a friend, she had never given him reason to think he occupied a place in her heart.

One evening he determined to call and offer himself.

"Of course she will accept me," he soliloquized. "There is not a lady of my acquaintance, but would jump at the chance. Yet somehow I feel rather timid; I never can look straight in that eye of her's without wincing. But, pshaw! how foolish! Of course she will be delighted."

Miss Raleigh was at home, and it so happened she was alone. After a few moment's conversation he made known the object of his call by offering her his heart, hand and fortune.

While he spoke her eyes were cast down but when he finished she raised them to his face and replied,

"I am sorry this happened for your sake. I would not willingly wound your feelings, sir, but I am obliged to decline your offer."

"You refuse me. May I ask your reasons?"

"Allow me to relate a little anecdote, sir. Once there was a poor and friendless child whom Providence cast among

strangers, where she became the family servant. Shortly after a young man, a relative of the family, arrived, and during his stay delighted to worry the child on account of her uncouth appearance. That she could forgive; but one day he ordered her to open the gate for him, and as she did not obey with sufficient alacrity he raised his whip and struck her."

She paused, and looking him in the face, asked if he recognized the scene.

"Yes, I remember that, but I don't see—"

"Well, I will show you. That friendless child whom they called wild Madge and Madeline Raleigh are one and the same person. That, sir, is one reason for my refusal. A man who would willingly injure the feelings of a child for his selfish pleasure I could not trust my future happiness with. Besides which I am already engaged. I wish you good evening, sir."

Paul Raynor left the house in a dream. He could not recognize in the beautiful creature the ignorant child whom he had spurned, and who had made him a wiser, if not a better man. Madeline soon after married a pure and noble man—one whom she loved and respected with her whole heart.

WHAT OUR SOUTHERN GIRLS CAN DO.

The first bale of new cotton sold at Mariou Station, Miss., was brought to that place last Friday, and sold to Messrs. Prewett & Roberts for 27 1/4 cts per lb.—the purchaser paying the tax. Of this bale, the Landerdale Times (published at Marion Station) says:

It was planted, cultivated and picked by the daughters of Mrs. Eliza Puckett, near Pushmataha, Ala. No danger of starving from abject poverty while our women display this sort of industry. We have not the pleasure of their acquaintance, but suppose them to be the sisters, daughters, or perhaps widows, of some deceased Confederate soldiers, and left without any one to support them; and that they, after a sensible survey of the situation, determined that while the earth should produce something upon which to live, they would not beg or die from starvation. May the Lord prosper them, and when they marry may they be blessed with good husbands.—*Ladies Home, Atlanta, Geo.*

The Echo of Killarney.

Deep in the mountain's shade, at rest,
Veiled like a bashful maiden's breast,
The silver lake, all peaceful lies,
Gazed on alone by starry eyes.

While rock and wood and gliding rill
Look down in shadowy Beauty, till
The boatman drops his oar and cries,
"How beautiful, O God!"

Then forth from moss-clad mountain height
And grottoed cell, the silent night
Hears how, as by a magic spell,
The wild, mysterious echo-swell
Gives back his words, as if a prayer
Was heard and softly answered there,
And Nature cried in her delight,
"How beautiful, O God."

Ingoldsby North.

If a laddie meets a lassie
Walking in the street,
If the lassie wears a "tilter"—
Shows an ankle neat;
If the wind is rudely blowing
Lifts her skirts too high,
And the laddie sees that ankle,
Need a lassie cry?

Every lassie wears a "tilter,"
And a "hinderpest,"
And a metal "palpiator"
On her snowy breast,
If, when married to the laddie,
These false charms he spies,
If he says, "I'm sold, by jingo!"
Need a lassie cry?

Flora says that fellow's abusive!

THE AMERICAN EVAPORATOR.



This Evaporator has many new features, which render it a very superior machine. Its *open unobstructed course*, and nearly level bottom, admit the use of a *wide skimmer*, and the working of a *thin, quick current* over any amount of heat desired, and with any amount of speed required for doing rapid and good work.

The MOVABLE PARTITIONS used for dividing the pans into sections, retarding the flow of juice, and transferring it from one portion of the Evaporator to another, are novel and desirable features, which greatly increase the ease and convenience of working, and enable the operator more perfectly to control the quality of the work.

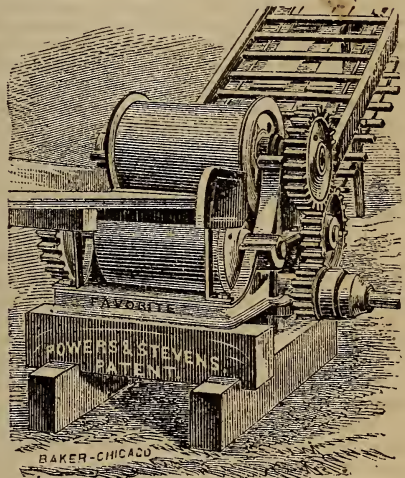
The PATENT DAMPERS regulate and distribute the heat perfectly to any part of the Evaporator desired, thus using it just where it is wanted, preventing waste, and making it very economical in fuel.

CANE MILL---"THE FAVORITE."

The above cut represents the HORIZONTAL HORSE POWER MILL, "THE FAVORITE," in complete running order with feed table and carrier attached, and the IRON BED PLATE which forms the solid foundation and frame work of the whole. For compactness, neatness, strength and efficiency this mill has no superior. It has the ADJUSTABLE PRINCIPLE, which is peculiar and simple, and, considered more perfect and reliable than that of any other mill. It is attained by means of the *wrought iron strap bolts*, in combination with the yielding rubber cushions or springs. By this means the mills are rendered perfectly adjustable upon both *front* and *back* rollers, and upon *either end of each* while, unlike levers and weights they give the most pressure where the most is needed, and do not let up at every hard pinch.

Its SOLID IRON BED PLATE furnishes a firm foundation for all the rollers and the counter shaft that drives them, keeping them all *true and perfect*. It is separately and independently geared with DOUBLE Pinions into both bottom rollers, thus dividing the strain on the gearing, and equalizing it on the shafts, and enabling you to throw the rollers close together,

and to dispense with a scraper, saving a great deal of friction and all chance of clogging.



Horse Power Mill complete with Feed Table and Carrier.

The top roller is FLANGED, enabling you to grind clear to the end of the rollers at all times without any chance of *crushing out*, or any side spattering of juice. In a subordinate way this is one of the best features about a good mill.

These machines are manufactured by the "American Buffalo Machine Works," and can be procured in Baltimore.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and, with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

The first step to greatness is to be honest.

The Dairy.

POTTING BUTTER.

"A Housekeeper" in the *Germantown Telegraph*, gives her mode of potting butter as follows:—"I observed some time ago in the *Telegraph*, an inquiry for 'the best mode of potting butter, and where to keep it.' From my experience, butter is best put down in the 10th or 11th month, the last of good grass butter. It is much more difficult to make good butter in dog days; and if it is not good when put up, that will not improve it. As soon as the butter is churned, work out some of the butter-milk, and add good fine salt, (to suit the taste,) one tablespoonful of white sugar, one small teaspoonful of saltpetre, (both pulverized,) to every ten pounds of butter; work these through the butter, and set in a cool place several hours; then work it again sufficiently to get the salt, &c., well through it, and the butter-milk out, or it will be streaked; if it is worked too much it will be tough and lose its flavor. Have a clean stone pot, cover the bottom with salt, and add the butter immediately, a small portion at a time, not leaving any space at the sides or any part, and press firmly. If one churning does not fill the pot, cover the butter with a thick layer of salt, then put a clean, dry cloth on, and tie another several thicknesses over the top of the pot to exclude the air, and set in a cool cellar or cave. Continue this process, until the pot is nearly full, then put salt half an inch thick on it, and the cloths as above; previous to tying the cloth on when the pot is full, paste a paper over the top of the pot; keep in a cool place. If it freezes, the pot may burst and admit air, and that will make the butter rancid.

As you use the butter, scrape or wash off the salt before bringing to table."

FALSE BUTTER.—We believe it is not generally known to housewives that there is a large quantity of very valuable solid material fed to the pigs with the buttermilk obtained in the dairy. A dairy-man, who always has an eye to science and economy, gives the following directions for saving this substance:

Place a common wire sieve over a milk pail, and pour the buttermilk into it; with a spoon move the straining gently from one side of the sieve to the other, until the buttermilk is drained off. What is left in the sieve is called false butter, and makes excellent shortening. If there is a large dairy, and butter made during the season, the strainings can be tried out, by placing them in an iron kettle over the stove, and simmering slowly until the sediment settles to the bottom. Turn off the top. The oil thus obtained answers the same purpose as real butter, in every department of cookery; besides it will do to fry cakes in, or oil cheese, etc. If a dairy-woman has never been in the habit of straining the buttermilk, she will soon learn, by so doing, that it is quite a saving.

"THE MARION STAR."—This weekly, published in Marion, S. C., and published by W. J. McKeall, Esq., comes this week much enlarged, caused by the increase of advertising patronage. Subscription, \$3 per year.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"Do You Want a Boy, Sir?"

"Do you want a boy, sir?" said George, a little fellow scarcely eight years old, to a clerk in a large office.

"Want a boy? Why, who wants to be engaged?" asked the clerk, looking with a puzzled glance at the little applicant.

"I do, sir," replied George.

"Look here," cried the young man, speaking to his fellow clerks, "Here is a regular Goliath!—Wants to be a porter, I suppose. Look at him!"

The clerks gathered in great glee about George, who stood, full of earnest purpose, therefore quite unconscious of any reason why he should be made an object of sport.

"What can you do?" asked one.

"You can post books, of course," said another.

"Carry a bale of goods on your back, eh?" cried a third.

"Hush," said the book-keeper at the desk, after viewing George through his spectacles. "Hush! don't make sport of the child. Let me talk to him." Then, speaking to George, he said, "You are too young to be engaged, my child. Who sent you here?"

"I came myself, sir. My father and mother are dead: my aunt is poor, and I want to earn something to help her. Won't you please take me, sir?"

The simple story, told in a way showing how earnest the boy was, not only checked the sport of the clerks, but brought tears to their eyes. They looked on the delicate child before them with pity and respect, and one of them, placing a shilling on the desk, asked the rest to follow his example. They did so. He then took the money, and offering it to George, said, "You are too small to be of any use here, my good boy. But take this money, and when you have grown a bit, perhaps we may find something for you to do."

George looked at the money without offering to touch it.

"Why don't you take the money?" asked the clerk.

"Please, sir, I'm not a beggar-boy," said George; I want to *earn* something to help my aunt to keep me, for she is very kind."

"You are a noble little fellow," said the senior clerk. "We give you the money not because we think you a beggar, but because we like your spirit. Such a boy as you will not easily become a beggar. Take the money, my boy, and may God bless you and give you and your aunt better days!"

I like George's spirit in this affair. It was noble and self-reliant beyond his years. It was the spirit that makes poor boys grow into useful and successful men. It made George do this, for in after years that little boy became a noted artist, whose praise was spoken by many tongues. All children should cherish a desire to do what they can for themselves, and to support themselves as early as possible. Those who lean on father and mother for everything will find it hard work to get along by-and-by, as they may have to do when their parents die. Those who early learn to rely upon themselves will have little difficulty in earning their own living. Learn, therefore, to help yourselves, always taking care to do so under the advice and with the consent of your good parents and guardians.—*Ladies' Repository*.

ORCHARD CULTURE.

1. We believe in selecting a good site.
2. We believe in a most thorough preparation of the soil.
3. We believe in enriching the soil according to its wants.
4. We believe in planting none but good trees.
5. We believe in planting trees not more than two or three years old, if bought at the nursery.
6. We believe in "setting" said trees after the most careful and approved manner.
7. We believe in pruning and training said trees.
8. We believe in setting the branches low down on the trunks.
9. We believe in keeping those branches and trunks free from moss, caterpillars and all other pests.
10. We believe in cultivating orchards.
11. We believe it to be a great fallacy to suppose that cultivating an orchard means to grow crops in it.
12. We believe the perfection of orchard culture consists in giving up the soil exclusively to the trees.
13. We therefore believe in excluding all grass, corn, grain, roots, weeds, cattle, mice, borers, and every "unclean thing."
14. We believe that orchard trees may sometimes be profitably root pruned.
15. We believe that this should not be done "promiscuously" with the plow.
16. We believe that orchards may be cultivated without injuring the roots of the trees.
17. We believe that orchard trees may be planted in too rich a soil, and make too rank a growth, thereby becoming unfruitful, and also liable to "winter-killing," and other ills.
18. We believe in checking this redundancy of growth.
19. We believe this may be done in various ways: such as summer pruning, root pruning, laying down to grass, growing crops, &c.
20. We believe that summer pruning and root pruning are the most direct, certain and satisfactory modes of accomplishing the end proposed.
21. We believe that grass robs the trees of nourishment very little if any less than some root crops.
22. We believe that an orchard in grass suffers much more in time of drouth than one well cultivated.
23. We believe that orchards laid down to grass, and kept so, should be top-dressed from time to time.
24. We believe that lime, ashes, ground, raw bones, composts of muck, etc., are capital top dressings.

25. We believe that orchards laid down to grass should be plowed up at the first sign of "giving out."

26. We believe that old and decaying orchards in grass may often be renovated and made good by manure and cultivation.

27. We believe that a cultivated orchard yields fairer and better fruit than one not cultivated.

28. We believe it is a great mistake to except fruit trees from the universally recognized laws of cultivation.—*Horticulturist*.

LOCATING CRANBERRY MEADOWS.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of ground for the culture of cranberries. Herein, many fail. Cranberry fields should never be made with a dead level, for that insures stagnant water, which is deleterious to the vines. The ground should be prepared with a gentle slope, so as to carry off the surplus water not required for the use of the plant. By the aid of ditches with small dams, water enough may be retained for the vines.

If you have a meadow in the edge of which the cranberry grows wild, it will warrant you in laying out capital to construct a cranberry meadow, which will prove excellent property. In all cases, there should be water within twelve or fifteen inches of the roots. On the gentle slope adjacent to ponds, the cranberry will thrive, but not where the land is almost level with the pond water.

Some select uplands for berries. We cannot recommend such; but Mr. Robert Bell, of New Egypt, has a really nice upland bog, well covered with vines and berries. It receives no water but when it rains, and the fall rains can be held on it for winter use. In fact, it was an old cornfield. Some upland bogs do well, but as a general thing, they will not do to rely on.

Low, moist, meadow lands are desirable; but avoid, in all cases, stagnant water. When possible, give your meadows a southern slope, and as much protection as possible from cold, raw winds. Give them all the advantage of warm winds, as much as possible.

Upland patches require more tending and constant hoeing to keep the soil loose, so that all the dampness of the atmosphere can obtain access to the roots, which the vine craves.

By a little attention to this matter, much trouble and expense can be avoided. Almost any bog, well selected, will pay handsomely. There is no doubt of it.—*New Jersey Courier*.

Those who respect themselves will be honorable; but he who thinks lightly of himself will be held cheap by the world.

OUR PURCHASING AGENCY.

Since the announcement of the establishment of our Purchasing Agency in connection with the MARYLAND FARMER, we have been in daily receipt of orders for every conceivable article. We have filled large orders from Georgia and elsewhere for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, &c., &c., together with all kinds of manufactured Fertilizers and PERUVIAN GUANO, which we furnish at the market prices.

We are prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, which we can furnish at the manufacturers' prices—Live Stock of every kind in the country; in short, everything needed by the Farmer and Planter, or their families—and in the selection of which we will exert ourselves to render satisfaction to those who may command our services.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

Great preparations are being made by the Masonic Fraternity of Maryland, to have a very imposing display on the occasion of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Temple about being erected on N. Charles street, in this city. The ceremonies will take place on the 20th of November. The structure will be one of the grandest of the kind in this country.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland, by resolution, has invited all the Grand and Subordinate Lodges in the United States, to join in the ceremony, and make it the occasion of a national and fraternal reunion of the "brothers of the mystic tie," from the North, South, East and West. We give the Craft due notice that they may govern themselves accordingly.

The Great Maryland Horse Fair.

The daily papers announce the programme of the great Horse Fair, to be held at Herring Run, Nov. 13th to 17th inclusive. Among the features of the occasion, will be an exhibition of the great horse Dexter, who will trot against his unprecedented time of 2.18. The proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor.

A large amount is offered as premiums, and no doubt will attract to the exhibition, all the fine and fast horses in this State and elsewhere. The whole affair will be conducted by the President, Mr. John Merryman, and a board of directors, consisting of our best citizens, who will exert themselves to make it an exhibition worthy of the State.

N. B. We notice that the ladies are specially invited to be present.

CIDER SAVES PIGS.—C. T. Alvord, of Wilmington, Vt., when he finds that a sow is inclined to devour her pigs, mixes her feed with cider, until she is somewhat intoxicated. This, it seems, quiets her nerves, and renders her manageable, besides curing her unnatural appetite. Four quarts of good cider is found a large enough dose.—[The cider acts as a purge, and herein lies the secret. Costiveness is doubtless the cause of the "unnatural appetite."—*Ed. Germantown Telegraph.*]

BEE-KEEPER'S TEXT BOOK—with alphabetical index, being a complete reference book on all practical subjects connected with the culture of the Honey Bee, in both common and moveable comb hives, giving minute directions for the management of Bees in every month of the year, and illustrating the Nucleus System of Swarming and Italian Queen Rearing, by N. H. & H. A. King, Nevada, Ohio. We have received from the publishers this text book, of about 150 pages. It seems to cover the whole subject. It is neatly bound in muslin at 75 cents—paper covers, 40 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLINS, ALDERSON & Co., Philadelphia, Penna.—Seed Growers and Importers—offer to merchants, dealers and others, a large stock of Fresh and Genuine Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Refer to advertisement.

EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., of York Co., Pa., offer a large stock of Grape Vines—all varieties—Dwarf Apples, Pears, &c.—Osage Orange, New Brunswick Oats, and Tilden Tomatoes. Send for catalogue.

LANGSTROTH'S PATENT BEE-HIVE.—Notice is given of extension of patent for 7 years. Those interested will please take notice.

DEVON CALVES for sale by Thomas Holcomb, Newcastle, Delaware.

SHROPSHIREDOWN BUCK for sale by A. Chandlee, Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, Md.

BELMONT STOCK FARM.—S. W. Ficklin, Charlottesville, Va., announces the standing of his Norman stallions and Black Hawk—also offers full-blooded Short horns, and Improved Hogs. His stock is always choice.

APPLE TREES.—J. Tudor Cook, of Glenville, Harford County, Md., offers 20,000 Apple Trees for sale—50 leading varieties.

NORRIS & PUSEY, 41 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.—This old Agricultural house offers a large and varied stock of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Garden and Field Seeds—in short they can supply everything needed by the farmer and planter. We commend them to our friends.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 and 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, are prepared to fill orders for Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Seeds, &c. See their advertisements.

E. A. BAGLEY, 52 South Calvert street, Baltimore, advertises Fruit, Ornamental, Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Vines, &c., for sale.

WANTED—A situation to take charge of a farm.

ERRATA.—In the August No., on page 252, in article "Barn Cisterns," on the 6th line of 4th paragraph read *barrels* instead of gallons—also on 8th line from the last read *barrels* for gallons.

mon rosin \$5.00@\$5.25; No. 2 \$6.50; No. 1 \$9@\$10.50;
tar \$4@\$4.25.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders, 16½ @ 16¼ cts; sides 18¼ @ 19 cts; hams 22½ @ 23 cts; Bulk Meats, shoulders 15; Mess Pork \$34.50 @ \$34.75.

PLASTER--Jobbing lots at \$5 per ton.

SALT.—Liverpool ground alum \$2.20@ \$2.28; fine \$3.10 \$3.25; Turk's Island 50@52 cents per bushel.
SEEDS.—Clover \$8.87@ \$9, Timothy \$3.50@ \$3.62½; Flax \$3.20.

SUGAR—Cuba and E. Island fair to good refiners 10½@11 cts; fair to good grocers 11¼@12½ cts; do. prime 12¾@13¾ cts.; Porto Rico common to good grocers 11¼@12¾ cts; prime to choice 13¾@14½ cts; Havana 11¼@11¾; Brazil 11¼.

TOBACCO—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Maryland—frosted to common | 2.50@ | \$ 3.00 |
| “ sound common | 3.50@ | 4.00 |
| “ good do | 5.00@ | 5.50 |
| “ middling | 6.00@ | 8.00 |
| “ good to fine brown | 10.00@ | 15.00 |
| “ fancy | 17.00@ | 25.00 |
| “ upper country | 3.00@ | 30.00 |
| “ ground leaves, new | 3.00@ | 12.00 |
| Ohio—Inferior to good common | 4.00@ | 6.00 |
| “ brown and spangled | 7.00@ | 12.00 |
| “ good and fine red and spangled | 13.00@ | 17.00 |
| “ fine yellow and fancy | 20.00@ | 30.00 |

WOOL—Unwashed 28@32 cts; tub washed 48@51 cts; fleece 42@45 cts.; pulled 30@38 cts. per pound.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET—Inferior cattle \$5.50; common \$5@ \$6.50; good \$7@8; prime \$8.50, market closed dull. *Hops*—The supply was fair, and prices ranged from 5½ to 6¼ for fair to good, prime lot 6½ per pound. *Sheep*—Supply good this week; sales were made at \$12@ \$13.25.

GOLD—146%.

Caution to those using Moveable Comb Frames.

MY PATENT ON MOVEABLE COMB FRAMES,
Granted October 5, 1852, and re-issued

May 26, 1863, having been
EXTENDED FOR SEVEN YEARS
 FROM OCTOBER 5th, 1866.

I hereby notify all parties that their rights to make, use or sell any new hives of the Langstroth patent ceased on October 4th; and that while they have the right to use hives already made, they must procure authority to make new hives from those owning the extended patent. The most liberal terms will be granted to all such parties.

I hereby notify all parties using other patented moveable comb hives, that such hives use the essential and patented features of my invention, and cannot be legally used or sold without a license from the owners of my extended patent.

October 5th, 1866. L. L. LANGSTROTH,
Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the above extension of the Langstroth patent for the State of Maryland, the two southernmost counties of Delaware, and nearly all the southern half of Ohio, persons living in such territory should apply to

nov-3t RICHARD COLVIN,
77 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Direct at Baltimore from Chincha Islands. For sale at lowest price.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,
Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

JOHN C. HOLLAND,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 31 N. Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HOUSES, FARMS, and LANDS Bought and Sold on Commission. LOANS NEGOTIATED and Money Invested on Real Estate. oc.6t

WANTED.

A situation in charge of a Farm, by a young married man, well experienced in the business. Well acquainted with the care and management of all kinds of stock. Good reference given if required.

Address, BOX No. 4, LEESBURG,
no3t Loudon County, Va.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1866, two daily trains will run between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, as follows:

MAIL TRAIN will leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday) at 8.50 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN will leave daily (including Sunday) at 9 P. M., and the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Cumberland for Wheeling, daily, at 10.15 A. M., (except Sunday.)

These trains connect at Belair and Parkersburg for all points West, Southwest and Northwest.

FREDERICK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Baltimore, daily, at 4.30 P. M., (except Sunday.)

East—Leaves Frederick, at 7.15 A. M. daily (Sunday excepted.)

The ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 6.20 and 10 A. M. and 1.20 and 5.40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.20 and 11 A. M., and 2.35 and 7.00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Leave Baltimore at 4.10, 7.05, 8.45 and 9.45 A. M. and 3.15, 4.15 and 7.45 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 and 8.45 A. M., and 4.15 and 7.45 P. M. Leave Washington at 7.00, 7.30 and 11.15 A. M., and 2.45, 4.30, and 8.00 P. M. On Sundays at 7.30 A. M., and 2.45 and 8.00 P. M. The 9.45 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. trains only from Baltimore, and the 7.00 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. trains from Washington, stop at way points. The 7.05 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. from Baltimore, and the 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis Road.

Trains leave Annapolis 6.30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

For further information, Tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

OHIO GRINDSTONES



Of all sizes. Manufactured by Messrs. Dermott & Co. E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore, Agts.

Those in want of good Grindstones will please call or send their orders as above. my

WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY.

FARMER'S HORSE POWERS, &c.

For Illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c., address

J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works,
septf Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Business College
Philadelphia Pa.
Send for Circular
Address F. C. Mumford.

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OUR MARYLAND RURAL EXCHANGES.

Baltimore County Union—Towsontown—Longnecker & Co
Maryland Journal—Towsontown—Wm. H. Ruby.
Egis and Intelligencer—Bel-air—A. W. Bateman.
Harford Union—Belair.
The American—Belair.
Valley Register—Middletown—G. C. Rhoderick.
Hagerstown Mail—Hagerstown—Daniel Deckert.
The Torchlight—Hagerstown, Md.
The Republican Citizen—Frederick—John W. Baughman.
Howard County Record—Ellicott's Mills—Is. Wolfsberger.
Maryland Republican—Annapolis—Colton & Rieley.
The Annapolis Gazette—Annapolis—Richard P. Bayly.
Civilian and Telegraph—Cumberland—W. H. Lowdermilk.
The Alleghanian—Cumberland.
Montgomery County Sentinel—Rockville—M. Fields.
Marlborough Gazette—Upper Marlboro'—Geo. W. Wilson
The Prince Georgian—Upper Marlboro'—M. J. Slayman
& Co.
Port Tobacco Times—Port Tobacco—E. Wells.
St. Mary's Gazette—Leonardtown—James S. Downs.
Cecil Democrat—Elkton.
Cecil Whig—Elkton.
Chestertown Transcript—Chestertown—E. F. Perkins.
Kent News—Chestertown—Plummer & Usliton.
Crumpton Gazette—Crumpton—Herrick & Sheppard.
The Phoenix—Princess Anne—E. H. Holbrook.
Somerset Herald—Princess Anne.
The Observer—Centreville.
Maryland Citizen—Centreville—John T. Hand.
Cambridge Herald—Cambridge.
Cambridge Intelligencer—Cambridge—H. W. Straughn.
Easton Star—Easton—Robson.
Easton Gazette—Easton—Wm. H. Councell.
Easton Journal—Easton—Arthur Brown.
Worcester Shield—Snow Hill, Worcester County—B. Everett Smith.
The New Era—Salisbury, Md.—John N. Wright.
The Comet—St. Michaels—Dodson, Ford & Haddaway.

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The Subscriber has always on hand at
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A Large Supply of the same kind of Bone Dust
that he has been manufacturing for the last

TWENTY YEARS.

JOSHUA HORNER,

Corner Chew & Sterling Sts.

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NEW BRUNSWICK OATS.

We offer a limited supply of this valuable Oat, for which we are now receiving orders. It is white, large, remarkably heavy, weighing 44 to 45 lbs. per bushel; straw bright, clean and stout, carrying the grain up well, and the yield 50 to 100 per cent. more, per acre, than the common White Oats, on same soil and with same culture.

Descriptive circular, with price, on application.

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FOR HEDGING.

We offer a fine stock of this valuable Hedge plant, at \$6 per 1,000; or \$50 per 10,000. Also, Honey Locust, for hedging, at same rates.

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20,000 Apple Trees,

Consisting of about 50 of the leading varieties. Apply to

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Several THOROUGHbred DEVON BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

Apply to

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THOMAS HOLCOMB,
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DEVON BULL FOR SALE.



A Devon bull for sale, believed to be thoroughbred—is three years old and a sure stock getter—weighs about 350 lbs., being small in size, but in good order. In color, a very deep, rich red. Apply at "MARYLAND FARMER" Office.

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SHROPSHIRE DOWN BUCK.

A thoroughbred Buck of this breed—from Samuel Sutton's well known stock—is for sale. He weighs 195 pounds—4 years old—price \$40. Apply to

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It has been my aim for years to secure the best breeds of stock, and have imported two NORMAN STALLIONS for quick heavy draft—also two MARES for breeding pure stock.

BLACK HAWK (Morgan) suited for fast draught, and good riding qualities, and have bred from him seven years, with entire satisfaction. One of the Normans will be let next season, the other and Black Hawk will continue at my stables.

SHORT HORN CATTLE—some bred in Kentucky by Alexander, Clay and others, and all are immediate descendants of Imported Bulls, and are now being crossed with a young Kentucky bull of the best blood in America.



ALBEMARLE IMPROVED HOGS—a cross of Chester County and Kentucky Woburn, and just now sows and pigs, and generally, boar and sow shoats and pigs. The Cattle and Hogs will be priced to suit the times, delivered on the trains, near CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

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TILDEN TOMATO SEED.

We offer a limited supply of very select seed of this celebrated new variety, saved from perfect fruits grown from seed of Mr. Tilden's own raising. Its earliness, smoothness and handsome appearance, great solidity and superior quality, render it THE MOST VALUABLE VARIETY NOW IN CULTIVATION, and a necessity in every garden. Price (mailed to any address) 25 cents per packet.

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The early bearing, great productiveness, and extreme beauty of the apple, when grown on the Paradise, render it one of the most valuable and ornamental Trees for the Garden.

We also grow a general collection of

DWARF TREES, for the Garden,

Consisting of *Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Cherries, Dwarf Peaches, Dwarf Apricots, Dwarf Nectarines, &c., &c.*

Descriptive Priced Lists enclosed to all applicants. Address,

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Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery,

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We offer for the coming Fall a large and superior stock of Vines, embracing over 50,000 well grown single-eye vines, of leading kinds, including :

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Also, the following choice Foreign varieties :

Black Hamburg, Black Damascus, Black Frontignac, Buckland Sweetwater, Black St. Peters, Black Prince, Chasselas of Florence, Chasselas Rose, Cannon Hall Muscat, Charlesworth Tokay, Chaptal, Decon's Superb, Golden Chasselas, Golden Hamburg, Grizzly Frontignac, Ingram's Hardy Muscat, Lady Downs, Muscat of Alexandria, Muscat Hamburg, Muscat Blanc Hatice, Malvasia, Prince Albert, Victoria Hamburg, West's St. Peters, White Tokay, White Chasselas, White Nice, Zinfandal, &c.

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We mail Vines, *Postage Free*, to all points, at our Catalogue prices. They are carefully put up in moss, so as to carry safely ; and parties wishing but a few Vines, or living at a distance, will find this the cheapest and best way to obtain them.

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Standard Trees for the Orchard,

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Small Fruits of all kinds,

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Which I offer to the public for 1866,

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Is superior to any machine offered for strength, durability and elegance of style. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

I have been a practical Thresher and Dealer in Machines for fifteen years, and have spent time and money to get the best Thresher, and have found none equal to the Pitts or Buffalo Threshing Machine.

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Double Pinion Horsepower

For 8 or 10 Horses,

Stands unrivalled for simplicity, strength, durability and ease of draft, and would recommend it to all farmers who use Powers for driving machinery of different kinds.

Repairs or Castings for the different parts of these machines constantly on hand.

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Agent for Western Maryland.

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Compensation in all cases in proportion to the value of services rendered. Address, J. V. JONES, aug-3t Herndon, Burke County, Georgia.

EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES,

Without doubt, are the best and most productive EARLY POTATO known. Will be fully ripe and ready to dig in less than four months.

Order this fall, as you cannot have them sent early in the spring without risk of freezing.

Delivered at Express, carefully packed, at \$3.00 per bushel or \$7 per barrel.

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'PHILADELPHIA,

The LARGEST, BEST and MOST PRODUCTIVE HARDY RASPBERRY, stood unprotected, the cold of 16° below zero and 105° above zero.

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WILSON'S EARLY and Kistatinnny Black-berries. Other Vines, Plants and Trees for sale. Send for catalogues, gratis.

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FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPEND UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonful.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.


PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

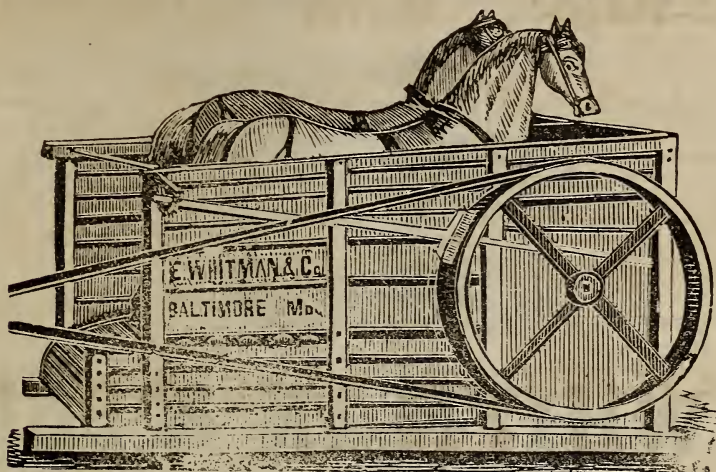
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

oct-ly

 The Proprietors will forward, per mail, to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of order enclosing twelve three-cent P. O. Stamps, or one vial of VERMIFUGE on receipt of thirteen stamps.

Whitman & Sons' Railway Power.



These Powers are manufactured by us of wrought iron, and all the materials are of the very best quality, which renders them strong and durable. They work much lighter than other Railway Powers, and will last four times as long. We are confident that no person acquainted with the merits of this machine will purchase any other Railway Power. We recommend this Power to our customers, as perfect in every particular, and cannot fail to please if properly managed.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Price of Double Power. | - | - | - | - | \$175 |
| do. Single do. | - | - | - | - | \$140 |

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

SORGO MACHINERY.

We have on hand a full and varied assortment of SUGAR MACHINERY, embracing the

“FAVORITE,” “VICTOR,”

AND OTHER STANDARD MILLS, at from \$70 to \$1000, according to size. Also,

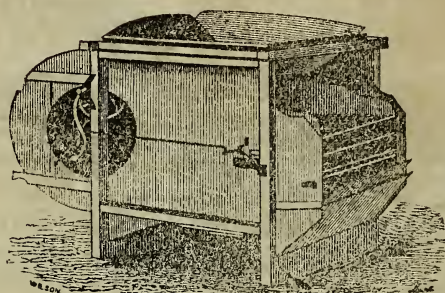
Power's, Drake's and Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Ranging from \$40 to \$200, as to size.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT BARGAINS!



E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXTENSIVE

FAN MILL WORKS OF C. H. PIERCE,

Embracing the largest stock of Wheat Fans that was ever offered—in one lot—in the United States, are able to offer to all of our customers a stock of Fans at greatly reduced prices; in fact, below the original cost. We can recommend them to our customers and farmers and merchants generally, as a good and reliable machine—giving satisfaction, in all cases, and having no superior in the market. The prices are—

20 per cent. less than old price,

and as soon as our present stock is reduced, we shall be compelled to advance to regular prices.

RETAIL PRICE OF FANS:

EXCELSIOR—No. 1, \$38; No. 2, \$35.

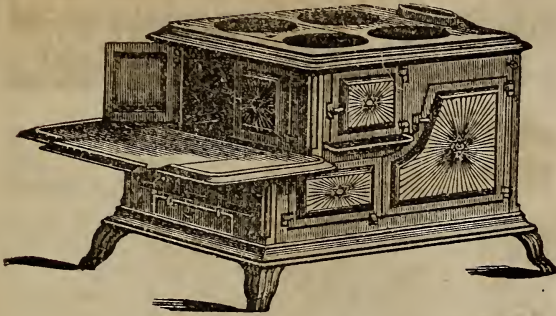
With a liberal discount to the trade.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

BIBB & CO.

(BENTLEY C. BIBB, formerly of Virginia,)



ap-9t

Sole Agency for the *ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR*, a sure cure for *SMOKING CHIMNEYS*.

Offer to their friends from the country the **LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**

Cook Stoves—Ranges—Furnaces—Agricultural Boilers—and REPAIRS for all kinds of Parlor and Cook Stoves, to be found in the city.

They call special attention to the **IMPERIAL and SEA BIRD** and to their justly celebrated

Re-improved Old Dominion Cook Stove,

For sale Wholesale and retail, at the **BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,**

39 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERIOR PLOW CASTINGS.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with the best Plow Castings ever made in this country. They are all guaranteed to fit perfectly—made of the best quality of iron, with the points and edges chilled, and ought to be sold for at least 33 per cent. more than the inferior articles manufactured by inexperienced parties who have started Foundries in various parts of the country with no knowledge of the business, and are travelling over the country offering their Castings at seemingly very low prices; but in reality getting for them all that **THEY** are worth. We have, however, determined to sell our Castings at the same price, that our customers may not be induced to buy an inferior article on account of the price. We consider that we have arrived at perfection in the manufacture of Plow Castings, and we now invite our customers to give them a trial.

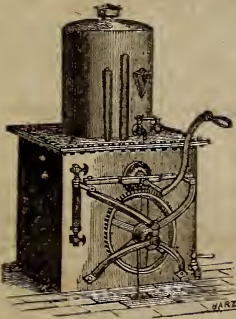
CASTINGS for every style of Plow in use kept constantly on hand, and **PLOWS** of every description, for sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

MONUMENTAL AUTOMATIC GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE,

Is prepared to furnish Machines of capacity sufficient for

Private Residences, Public Buildings, Churches, Hotels, Schools, Factories, &c.



This apparatus is a simple and reliable fixture which any person can operate, and furnishes a beautiful, brilliant light, at an expense of only Two Dollars per thousand feet, or less than three-quarters of a cent an hour for each light. No heat is required, and the risk and trouble attending its use are far less than with an ordinary lamp. Persons residing in the country can enjoy this greatest of city luxuries at a small expense.

The gas is made from Gasoline, the first product in the distillation of Petroleum or Coal, and can be procured from us or from any refinery.

**OFFICE, 14 LIGHT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

je-6t

S. T. 1866-X.

PLANTATION BITTERS

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—"Exactly!" Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "owley" in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, was weak, languid or mentally oppressed, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to set him on his pins square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD, New York City."

"I had lost all appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. The Plantation Bitters have set me all right.

JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo."

"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm!"

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y."

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says she "has given it to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

It keeps the head cool and clean.

It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.

It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.

It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
may-ly

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED!

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth \$1,300 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for over a year. I had used everything I could hear of, without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure."

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

J. L. DOWNING.

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

ED. SEELY."

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery-men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely!

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cts. per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lu nar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its natural color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cts. and \$1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 & 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Will have in store for the coming season one of the largest and best selected stocks of *GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS*, ever offered in this country. Those of Foreign growth are imported direct from the most reliable houses in Europe, and all are warranted true to name. All of the new and choice varieties of Vegetables which we find to succeed in this climate, will be imported by us. From our long experience in the Seed business, we can fully recommend the Seeds from our establishment to be fully equal to those from any establishment in the country.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

All the choicest varieties of American and Foreign growth.

TWENTY SELECT VARIETIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The trade supplied at reduced rates. A full assortment of Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs.

~~Boxes~~ Boxes containing a full assortment for the Country trade, supplied to order.

Imported Dutch Bulbous Roots

We have just received our usual large and varied assortment of Imported Dutch Bulbous Roots, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort imported from the most reliable grower in Holland. We have now in store,

HYACINTHS—of every description.

TULIPS,

CROCUS,

JONQUILLES,

SNOW DROPS,

&c., &c.

together with Roots and Flower Seeds of every variety, and a large assortment of Bulb Glasses, Pots, &c.

Parties unacquainted with the different varieties, by stating with their orders whether wanted for Pot, Glass or Garden culture, can leave their selection to us, and may be assured that such selection will be made in a most judicious manner.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

~~Our~~ Our **GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE** will be ready for distribution on November 1st.

NAVASSA GUANO.

THE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY

Are now importing this most valuable Phosphate, and take pleasure in offering it to the Fertilizing Trade generally.

Having at great expense adopted the latest and most approved machinery for working this extensive deposit, can assure the manufacturers of Fertilizers of a present and future supply of the

RICHEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO NOW IMPORTED.

We call your particular attention to the fact that our guano is sold by analysis, the price depending upon the amount of Phosphoric Acid or Phosphate of Lime it contains, thereby offering a guarantee seldom, if ever before offered—the purchaser having the privilege of selecting any competent chemist to analyze the Guano, at our expense. The article is very uniform in quality, as you will see by reference to the following ANALYSIS OF CARGOES lately imported and sold to our best manufacturers of Superphosphates, &c., for whom these determinations were made:—

ANALYSIS of Cargo Navassa Guano Ex. Brig
"Matilda B," Baltimore, May 26, 1866.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Moisture, - | - | - | - | 6.90 |
| Carbonic Acid, - | - | - | - | 2.95 |
| Sulphuric " - | - | - | - | trace. |
| Phosphoric " - | - | - | - | 32.30 |
| Lime, - | - | - | - | 37.21 |

Or, Bone Phosphate of Lime, 70.51

Signed, G. A. LIEBIG.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Navassa Guano Ex. Brig
"Romance," May 20, 1866.

Phosphoric Acid, - - - 32.31

Equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 70.52

Signed, CHAS. H. BRADFORD,
Guano Inspector.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Ex. Schr. "Four Sisters,"
Philadelphia, April 20, 1866

Phosphoric Acid, - - - 33.00

Bone Phosphate of Lime, - - - 72.04

Signed, F. A. GENTH.

ANALYSIS Cargo Ex. Brig "Romance," Balti-
more, July 25, 1866.

Moisture, - - - 3.89

Organic Matter & Combined Moisture, 20.06

Lime, - - - 39.45

Phosphoric Acid, - - - 32.61

Equivalent to Bone Phos. of Lime, 70.66

Other ingredients not estimated, 3.99

Signed, A. SNOWDEN PIGGOTT.

The Navassa Phosphate Co. are prepared to furnish a supply of this Guano upon application to their agent,

ANALYSIS of Cargo of Navassa Guano Ex. Brig
"Jno. Geddes," New York, July 28th, 1866.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Silica and Insoluble Matter - | 2.96 |
| Organic Matter - - - | 4.05 |
| Moisture Expelled at 212°, - | 4.95 |
| Bone Phosphate of Lime, - | 64.13 |

Containing of Phosphoric Acid, 29.37.

Bone Phosphate of Magnesia, - 1.32

Containing of Phosphoric Acid, .71.

Phosphate of Iron and Alumina, 5.11

Containing of Phosphoric Acid, 3.26.

Sulphate of Lime, - - - 1.18

Carbonate of Lime, - - - 3.50

Oxide of Iron and Alumina, 10.09

Lime with Organic Acids, - 1.60

Alkaline Salts and loss, - 1.11

100.

Total Phosphoric Acid, 33.34; equivalent to Bone
Phosphate of Lime, 72.79.

Signed, C. ELTON BUCK.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Ex. Schr. "Light Boat," ar-
rived at Richmond, Va., August, 1866.

Moisture a 100°, - - - 8.21

Phosphoric Acid, - - - 31.92

Equal to 69.69 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

Signed, G. A. LIEBIG.

R. W. L. RASIN,
32 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS. "EXCELSIOR."

Containing } *AMMONIA*, 6 per cent.
 } *PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano* and *Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to Agriculturists, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with *EXCELSIOR*, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guarantied by the manufacturer.

Price—\$70 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in *fine dry powder*, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES),

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid and No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of Ammonia. Unequalled for the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in *fine dry powder* for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the growth of Cotton and Tobacco. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The Cotton Planters of Georgia and the Tobacco Planters of Maryland use "*Excelsior*" exclusively, Price—\$70 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fruit, Ornamental & Evergreen TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &C.

R. HALLIDAY & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Having enlarged our Nurseries the past year, we invite the attention of buyers to our large stock which, for health and vigor, cannot be excelled, and on the most reasonable terms, viz :

PEARS—Standards and Dwarfs; **APPLES, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, &c.**

SMALL FRUITS.—Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants.

EVERGREEN TREES.—Norway Spruce, Hemlock Spruce, American Siberian, and Golden Arborvitæ, Junipers, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Silver Maples, Poplar, Horse Chestnut, Mountain Ash, Lindens, Sugar Maples, Willows, &c., &c.

Grape Vines, Roses, Hardy Flowering Shrubs and Bedding Plants.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—RHUBARB PLANTS—OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

In addition to the above, we have a fine lot of **PEARS**—Standard and Dwarfs—of large size and of our own growing; trees 6 to 10 years old. They have been producing fruit for the past three years.—Trees 6 to 8 feet high.

All orders will be punctually attended to. Catalogues furnished on application.

oct-2t

ROBERT HALLIDAY & SON, Baltimore, Md.

BERGER & BURTZ'S EXCELSIOR

Super Phosphate of Lime, and BERGER & BURTZ'S AMMONIATED Super Phosphate of Lime.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Dr. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 108 Arch St. }
Philadelphia, April 10th, 1866. }

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. Geo. M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. Berger & Burtz's Artificial Manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in their fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of fertilizers, that their "Excelsior" and "Ammoniated" Super Phosphate of Lime, are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best fertilizers now in the market.

F. A. GENTH.

We claim not only immediate and energetic action upon the crop directly manured, but for several years the good effects will be seen on the grass and other after crops.

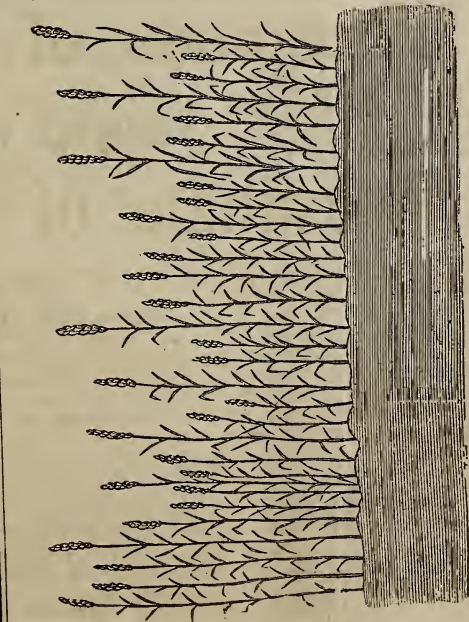
R. J. RUTH & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Greatly improved for the coming season, yet greatly reduced in price.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S WORLD RENOWNED PREMIUM

IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN SOWN BROADCAST.

economically, and grass and clover seed broadcast behind the Drill, after the work of sowing and manuring is performed, more evenly than can be done by hand, and all with one man and team—and it is made a perfect broadcasting machine for either guano or grain, or both, by simply removing the tubes.

A full supply of Repairing parts always on hand and Repairing promptly and efficiently executed.

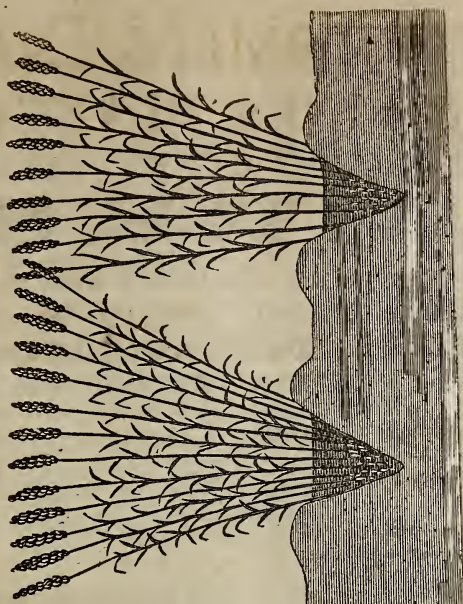
It will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c. in any given quantity. from 4 to 16 pecks to the acre.

It will sow Guano and other Fertilizers, the desired quantity being regulated with perfect accuracy.

It will sow Corn or Beans in Drills, by simply shutting off the feed to as many tubes as you like.

It also sows Grass & Clover seed.

Thus you have in the Bickford & Huffman Drill a machine to sow any of your grain with greater regularity, guano and other fertilizers more perfectly and



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN DRILLED.

PRICES—Delivered on Boat or Cars in Baltimore.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----------|
| 7 Tube Grain Drill, with Guano Attachment, | - | - | \$120 00 |
| 8 " " " | - | - | 125 00 |
| 9 " " " | - | - | 130 00 |
| Grass Seed Attachment, | - | - | 10 00 |

W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,

59½ S. CHARLES STREET, between Pratt and Lombard Streets,—BALTIMORE, MD.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT.

YORK, Pennsylvania.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, & c., & c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "*AMERICAN CLIPPER*," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.— Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.— Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

fully

Address

A. B. FARQUAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

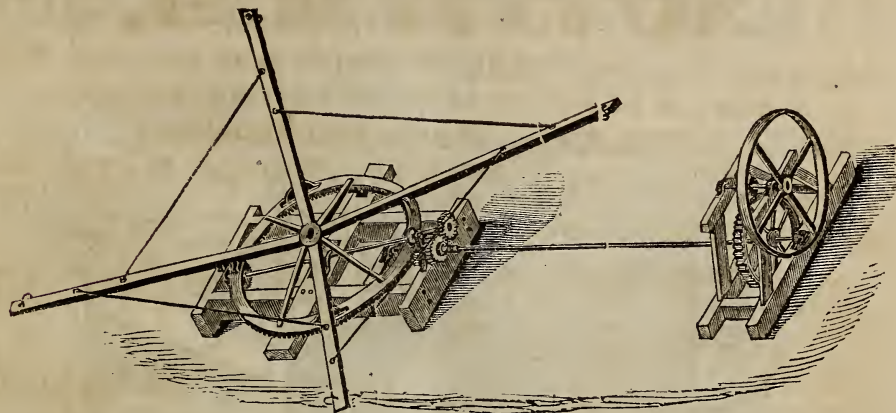
PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.— For further particulars please send for Circular.

Horse Powers and Threshing MACHINERY.



WHITMAN & SONS' DOUBLE GEARED POWER.

Among the great variety of Horse Powers now in use in our country, there is none more simple or more durable than this. It runs lighter and will do more work, with the same number of Horses, than any machine in use, and we can confidently recommend it as the best and most desirable machine in the market. Price \$175.

THE PELTON OR TRIPLE GEARED POWER.

This Power is used extensively, on account of being sold at a less price than most others. Many prefer it to any other kind of Power. We have four sizes. Prices—\$90, \$105, \$115 and \$125.

THE PITTS HORSE POWER

Is a strong and good Power for 8 or 10 horses. There are a great many of them in use and they give general satisfaction. Price, \$180. For sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

Threshers and Cleaners.

We have on hand the following kinds, all of which are reliable machines: WHITMAN'S, PITT'S, WESTINGHOUSE, at prices from \$175 to \$350.—Purchasers should always bear in mind that our prices are given separately for Powers and Threshers—as it is often the case that purchasers want but one, either power or thresher.

E. WHITMAN AND SONS,
Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.

SAMUEL WOOD, Pres't.

G. D. VAN VLIET, Sec'y and Treas.

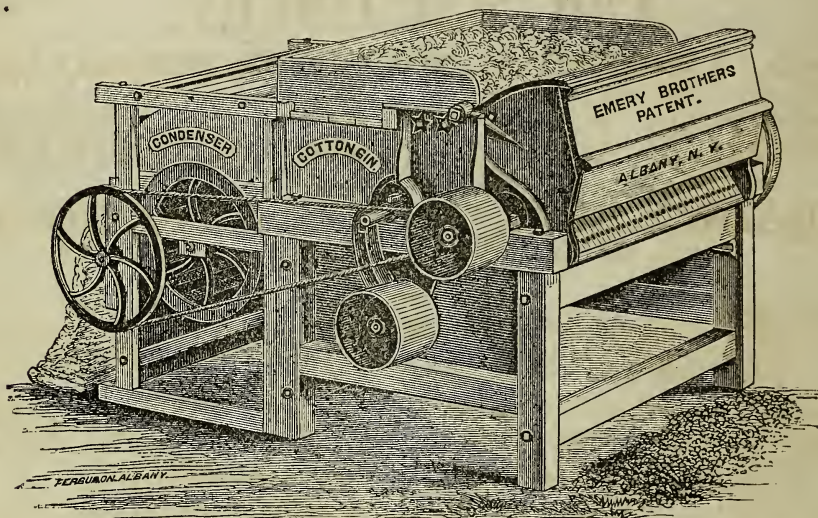
CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000.

A. B. FARR, Gen'l Supt.

EMERY BROTHERS, Supts. of Manufactory.

Office—No. 49 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER, 162.



This Company having purchased the stock, machinery and business of the Emery Agricultural Works, and largely increased the capacity and facilities of the same, is prepared to furnish the Emery Brothers Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Portable Wood-sawing Machines and other new and superior agricultural machinery. These machines are manufactured from the best materials and in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the personal superintendence of the Emery Brothers, (Wm. B. & Geo. W. Emery) who have long been known as manufacturers of superior agricultural machinery. Particular attention is called to the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, manufactured exclusively by this company.

These celebrated Cotton Gins and Condensers contain many valuable improvements, added to them, from time to time, by Emery Brothers, (who were the pioneers in Cotton Gin Manufacturing in Albany.)

Especial pains are taken by the superintendents of these works, assisted by competent workmen, that all the working parts of these Gins are made in the most substantial and thoroughly finished manner possible, and at the same time combine compactness and strict uniformity in their construction, with simplicity, ease of operation, efficiency and durability. With the condenser attachments, these Cotton Gins require but a small space to be operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, as fast as it is ginned—and free from the large amount of dust and sand, that in the usual process of ginning with ordinary Gins without condensers and cleaning attachments, is discharged with the lint—thus delivering the ginned cotton in the cleanest condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

These Gins and Condensers, with the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, form in themselves a complete ginning establishment, which can be readily moved from place to place, and operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin houses are built.

With the advantages and improvements contained in the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, (and to be found in no other Saw Gins,) they are capable of turning out more and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended without injury to the staple, than any other Cotton Gins yet introduced.

Cotton Growers, Dealers and others desirous of purchasing, for use or sale, the best Gins in the market, either with or without condensers, will find it for their interest to procure the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness and fidelity, and machines properly packed for shipment by any part of the world. Agents wanted in sections where none are already established. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists, furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

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TERMS CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT.

Also for Sale by E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY,
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS;
The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a
variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for
Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE
WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,
Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and
Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which
there are none better—*PLOWS*, Plow Castings, Harrows, and
Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Re-
volving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of
Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,
Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-
ral Boilers, &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers,**
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

GARDEN PLOW.



The Garden Plow represented by above cut for most purposes will serve as a substitute for the hoe. One man with its aid is enabled to do as much work as a dozen men can do with hoes. It is light, strong and easily used.

Price, \$6.

GEO. PAGE & CO.

No. 5 Schroeder Street, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Grist Mills, &c. jutf

TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of **PLOWS**. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality. From 100 to 200 Tons of **PLOW CASTINGS** always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.—When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of *Ague and Fever*, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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The Proprietors will forward, per mail, to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of order enclosing twelve three-cent P. O. Stamps, or one vial of VERMIFUGE on receipt of thirteen stamps.

BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This highly Ammoniated Superphosphate is prepared with great care from a Phosphatic Guano, very rich in PURE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, to which is added a large proportion of Concentrated Animal Matter; the whole ammoniated and rendered soluble by a process peculiar in its manufacture, thereby making it one of the

**Most Active and Valuable Fertilizers
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.**

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Peruvian Guano, while the land is permanently enriched by the larger proportion of Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Duncan Bruce, the patentee, with a view to exact uniformity of character.

Its use for five years has fully established its reputation in the neighborhoods where it is known. Buyers of other Fertilizers who have no evidence of its great value are solicited to try a moderate quantity of this in comparison.

PRICE IN BALTIMORE—\$50.

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NEW YORK—GEO. E. WHITE & CO.

GEO. E. WHITE & CO., 55 Cliff Street, New York,

WILL FILL ORDERS FOR

Peruvian & Swan Island Guano,

(The latter the Richest and most Soluble Phosphatic Guano in the
market,) at the lowest prices.

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